FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 099 *21 May 1982*

ARGENTINA

UN Delegation Issues Communique on Negotiations B 1
Costa Mendez Press Conference on Status of Talks B 1
Defense Minister Urges U.S. Peace Contribution B 11
UK Landing Attempt 21 May 'Being Repelled' B 12
Spokesman on British Report B 12
British Casualty Report B 13
Bases in Patagonia Prepared for Offensive B 13
'Red Alert' B 13
Communications Normal B 13
Activities Normal B 14
20 May UK Attack B 14
Justicialist Party Criticizes Cabinet Ministers B 14
Grain Harvest May be Second Largest in History B 15
Decree Approves Cooperation Pact With Bulgaria B 15

BOLIVIA

PDC Asks Government To Restore Congress C 1
Finance Ministry Employees Call 48-Hour Strike C 1
Mineworkers' Radio Stations To Operate Again C 1

CHILE

Government Communique on UK Helicopter Incident E 1
British Embassy Statement E 1

COLOMBIA

Bomb Placed Under Candidate's Speakers Platform F 1
Lleras Restrepo: Commission Forced To Resign F 1

ECUADOR

President Hurtado Praises OPEC Meeting Decisions G 1

PERU

Belaunde Announces New Falklands Peace Proposal J 1
Increased Trade With Argentina J 1
Conflict Seen Pushing Latin America to USSR J 2
Mass Rally Supports Argentina in Dispute J 2
Terrorist Attacks Reported in Lima, Ayacucho J 2
Citywide Strikes Called in Talara, Cusco J 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Sandinist Group Deserts, Seeks Eden Pastora P 1
Pastora Meets With Group P 2
Paper Reports Eden Pastora 5 May Interview P 2
[LA NACION 9 May]

EL SALVADOR

Cayetano Carpio Scores New Regime, D'Aubuisson [Managua] P 10
President Magana Discusses Current Issues P 10
Col Rafael Flores Lima Holds News Conference P 12
Radio Venceremos Reports on FMLN Activities P 16
Radio Havana Interviews FMLN Command Official P 17

GUATEMALA

Junta Member Gordillo Comments on Situation P 17
Advocates Constituent Assembly P 17
Denies Junta Split P 17
Decries Sectarianism P 18

HONDURAS

Talk With Nicaragua Seen Cordial, Beneficial P 18
Nicaraguan Officer's Comments P 19

NICARAGUA

Costa Rican Request for OAS Observers Under Study P 20
Ortega Opposes Proposal P 20
Tinoco Comments on Meetings With Honduras P 20
Borge Suggests Creation of 'Ideological Militia' P 21
PSC Calls for Reestablishment of Liberties P 21
Mozambique's Machel Favors 'Single Party' Theory P 22
Nicaragua To Join Sputnik Communications System P 23

CUBA

Guatemalan Peasant Tells of Army Massacre Q 1
CDR Leader Urges Drive Against Corruption Q 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Jorge Blanco Officially Declared Winner V 1
Irregularities Charged V 1

MEXICO

Guatemalan Peasant Denounces U.S. Intervention V 1

URUGUAY

Foreign Minister Returns From Middle East V 1

UN DELEGATION ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON NEGOTIATIONS

PY200051 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2348 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] United Nations, 20 May (TELAM) -- Jorge Herrera Vegas, spokesman for the Argentine delegation to the United Nations, today released a communique blaming the British Government for the failure of the negotiations in order to justify an imminent large-scale attack on the Malvinas Islands. The text of the communique reads as follows:

Reports from London try to justify an imminent attack by the United Kingdom against Argentina. Those reports try to present the British position in a light that will reduce the enormous political cost such aggression will cause in world opinion, including public opinion within the United Kingdom itself. The truth is that the British side has broken off the negotiations through Mrs Thatcher's negative replies to every Argentine proposal.

-- Refusal to withdraw the British fleet to a reasonable distance from the islands. Great Britain insisted in limiting this to 150 km, a shorter distance than the limit of the blockade zone.

-- Refusal of the inclusion of South Georgia and South Sandwich in the negotiations, although Great Britain has always admitted that the dispute over the sovereignty issue includes the three island groups.

-- Refusal to dismantle colonial institutions and to substitute for them the participation of the islanders in a mechanism that would advise the UN interim administration. This refusal demonstrates the British intention to predetermine the future of the islands.

-- Refusal of access by Argentine citizens to the islands during the interim administration in order to maintain whole, for political purposes, an unjust and discriminatory regime.

-- Refusal to entrust to the General Assembly -- the most universal and most democratic of the UN organs -- the question of the future of the islands if negotiations on such a future are not concluded within a reasonable period of time.

The repeated refusals by Mrs Thatcher are eloquent: The United Kingdom did not want to negotiate. Great Britain wants only to restore by force a colonial regime on Latin American soil.

COSTA MENDEZ PRESS CONFERENCE ON STATUS OF TALKS

PY210240 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0109 GMT 21 May 82

[Press conference held by Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez at the Sheraton Hotel in Buenos Aires -- live]

[Text] [Costa Mendez] Good evening, gentlemen. I thank you very much for coming here in such great numbers and with so much enthusiasm. This truly reveals your interest in the subject and the importance of the subject.

To me, who has lived immersed in the problem of the Republic of Argentina for almost 2 months, it seems this is the most important subject in Argentine political history in the last few years. Why is this subject so important? The subject is so important because Argentina has caused anxiety and perplexity in the world. The thing that has annoyed the world is that Argentina has acted with sovereignty; Argentina has made a sovereign decision, a free and autonomous decision, and because of the present structure of the world that is not only unusual but, above all, it is annoying to many people. Argentina took a sovereign action and made a sovereign decision, contrary to what many people said who are completely ignorant of the past, who have absolutely no knowledge of the history of this subject, who do not know the essential facts of the subject.

As a matter of fact, Argentina was attacked. It was attacked by Great Britain 149 years ago, and that aggression has never ceased despite the repeated, constant and precise protests on the part of Argentina. That aggression has taken various forms, some more subtle, others more direct; some of them clumsy, others more clever, but it has never ceased. It was renewed during the 17 years during which Argentina, patiently, prudently and with full respect for international order and the rights of the peoples, decided to respect those norms and legitimately negotiate the question at the United Nations.

Great Britain has never listened to the Argentine position. Great Britain, which is now talking of Argentine dilatoriness during 24-hour or 48-hour periods, is forgetting its own dilatoriness for 17 years. It is now saying Argentina is delaying the negotiations, but Great Britain delayed them for 17 years. Isn't that a form of aggression? Great Britain abused its power, abused its international position, in order not to pay any attention to the Argentine claims. It abused its position in the United Nations. It abused its economic position, abused its prestige in Europe and the world. That is also use of force; it is also aggression.

I think that after all the actual aggression started on a small island, South Georgia Island, when Argentina peacefully and legitimately permitted 42 workers to settle there to work, with valid authorization, with full knowledge of the British Government. The British Government's reaction was aggression, typically, clearly colonial aggression. Why typically colonial? Because Britain said either the workers should leave immediately -- an adverb not common in diplomatic usage but customary in imperial usage -- if the workers did not leave immediately, a British warship would arrive without delay and they would be removed. This is aggression and a threat to use force, banned by the UN Charter, which today is being invoked by Britain. In addition to this, Britain announced the sending of warships and nuclear submarines to the area.

All of this happened before 2 April. All of this, constituting clear aggressive action. This is how the history of this action began, which is nothing but the history of a colonial action. Because that is the reality that you should bear in mind and that should be understood if you truly, with true intelligence, with an open mind and without prejudice. want to go into the subject.

Argentina is confronting a colonial issue. We believed colonial issues had disappeared from the world. But this is not so; they still exist and they exist right here next to [al lado de] our territory.

In 1948, the inter-American conference in Bogota issued this beautiful statement: The task of American emancipation, which started almost simultaneously in all large cities of Spanish America -- and this was a statement by all the countries that had signed the charter -- the task of American emancipation will not end while there is a single spot of American soil occupied by a non-American power; making clear reference to the Malvinas.

Well, this was an introduction to tell you that we are facing a case of aggression and that we are facing a case of colonialism. This colonialism is so anachronistic, so absurd, so shameful, that the information I can furnish you would be enough for you to make your own assessment.

On this island, 46 percent of land ownership is in the hands of a single enterprise, a typically monopolistic enterprise, an enterprise headquartered in London, created in 1852-53 and authorized by Queen Victoria, the way those monopolistic enterprises used to be authorized to act overseas.

That company owns 46 percent of the land; that company owns all the stores, banks, docks, warehouses, the interisland shipping line; that company owns 90 percent of all businesses; that company buys and sells wool. In addition, just 20 families own properties in the islands, and there are 23 other owners who occupy the rest of the exploitable land while residing in London. This is the colonial situation Great Britain protects and which Argentina does not want to protect, but wants to liberate.

Well, Great Britain in recent days, and during the entire discussions, has intended to brand Argentina as obdurate; saying Argentina did not want to negotiate, that Argentina prolonged the negotiations; that Argentina introduced one argument and then another and another; and that Argentina continuously shifted its position and finally ended up rejecting the proposals made by Great Britain, or those made by the diverse mediators. This is not so. Great Britain has just said -- and this is another falsehood -- that it presented the latest document and that Argentina replied to it. This is not true, because the UN secretary general was the one who asked the two countries, the two nations, Great Britain and Argentina, to submit separate documents so he could study them and try to bring them into agreement and so he could make his conclusions. This is the truth. There is no British document to which Argentina is replying or making observations on. There are two documents, two parallel documents, simultaneously, if you will, presented to the UN secretary general so he can draw up his document.

What positions were presented in the British document and what positions are contained in the Argentine document? Which positions were we interested in stressing, not as a desideratum, but as objectives sought by Argentina to find a peaceful solution, knowing full well that it was not all that rightfully belongs to us? Argentina did ask for all that belongs to it; Argentina did not intend to obtain 100 percent of its objectives, but it did ask for a few things.

First, a subject that was much talked about and is little known: the geographical context. This discussion deals with the so-called Malvinas question. And the Malvinas question has been repeatedly defined as the question involving the Malvinas Islands, South Sandwich islands and South Georgia islands. In a word, a group of, rather three groups of islands. Great Britain now wants to exclude from the negotiations South Georgia and the Sandwich islands. It has not the least right to act in this way. It is enough to read the documents signed by the British representative themselves.

Those documents are on file at the United Nations and could be read to you, but I would not really like to prolong this conference too much. There is a document from 1977 which says -- signed by the two parties, Great Britian and Argentina; there is no doubt about it, and Great Britain cannot deny it -- it refers to the question, including the sovereignty of the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich islands. There are three other documents like this, signed by various representatives of Great Britain. The question comprises the three groups of islands. There is no doubt about that and we will not agree that this should not be so, and Great Britian cannot accept it, because it cannot deny what it has said itself, it cannot delete the things it wrote for 10 years.

The second Argentine point after the geographical delimitation is the withdrawal of the forces. Argentina wishes the withdrawal of forces to be carried out in a fair way, gradually and simultaneously; that is, the forces should be withdrawn from the islands and the fleet should be withdrawn, before the UN administrator takes over.

The third subject -- which seems to be the only one on which there is agreement -- is the lifting of the economic sanctions. Great Britain promises, if there is an agreement, to lift the economic sanctions.

The fourth subject, which in fact raises a number of questions, and highly interesting questions, is the subject of the administration of the islands. That is, as of the time an agreement is reached -- let us call it H-hour -- the UN administrator comes on stage, and he should be the only and exclusive administrator of the islands as long as the transition period lasts, a period during which the parties, Great Britain on one hand and Argentina on the other, will discuss the subjects and will analyze and seek coinciding points of view. Argentina wants the administrator to be sole and exclusive, but it is willing to agree that he should have, in the first place, an Argentine helper or adviser and should also have a British adviser. Argentina is willing to agree that he should have an informal group of advisers made up of people who live in the islands and Argentines who work in the islands, who know the islands, reside in the islands and render valuable services to the islands.

This is a legitimate Argentine aspiration. What does Great Britain say about this? It says the councils of the colonial era should be organized again and return to the islands, that is, the legislative council and the financial council -- the administrative and financial council and the legislative council -- formed by islanders and by British Government delegates. In this new postcolonial era, in which it is desire to totally eliminate colonial links, Argentina does not accept this presence.

Then the matter concerning the flags. Argentina will maintain its flag, and during the course of the transition period it will admit the British flag together with the UN flag.

There is a very important and interesting issue which reveals, through an unquestionable and quite clear example, the British anachronistic, reactionary, colonialist position; namely communications. The islands are 6,000 - 7,000 miles or 10,000 miles -- I don't know how many -- from Britain. In 1971 Britain did not want to continue maintaining the islands. Argentina agreed to sign an agreement with Britain to help the islands' development. Argentina has established an airline, a maritime enterprise. It is sending oil, gas, food, medicine; when somebody gets sick on the islands Argentina sends a plane to transport the person. This is the development Argentina has been promoting on the islands. The islands are economically and socially dependent on Argentina.

Britain does not want the continuation of this communication, of this understanding, between the continent and the islands, of this development, of this welfare Argentina is conveying to the islands. And Britain has opposed all that. And it has opposed all that in disregard of two UN resolutions through which Argentina has been clearly -- I would say unprecedentedly -- congratulated for the cooperation it has rendered in the islands' development. I have here those notes, issued in 1973 and 1979, in which Britain says nothing and the UN says it congratulates Argentina for the development and welfare it has promoted on the islands, encouraging it to continue doing so.

And this is what Britain now wants to forget. This is what Britain now want to upset. This is what Britain does not want. Britain wants to shut off the islands. It doesn't want Argentines to own property on the islands.

For its part, Argentina adheres to an entirely different attitude. Argentina, with the highest generosity, with deeper realism, with the highest sense of modernism. with th highest sense of what the present world should be, in keeping with what the present world calls for, with what the papal encyclicals request, with what the international forums request -- Argentina is willing to give the islands progress, development and well-being.

Even further, Argentina is willing to respect all the rights of all the islanders, of all the Malvinas inhabitants. To those who have no access to land ownership -- who make up the large majority, because as I have said, very few enjoy that privilege in this colonial enclave -- Argentina wants to grant access to property.

It wants to maintain their language, their religion, their laws, their lifestyle. It wants these people to remain as they are, as they have lived for the past few years. It does not want to destory anything, it does not want to change anything in the life-style of these people, of these families of the islands. On the contrary, it wants to protect them, to develop them. Argentina wants to go further; To those who want to leave, it will buy their land if they are the owners. It will help them buy land in Argentina. If they want to go elsewhere, it will also help them buy land elsewhere.

Argentina is even ready to go beyond that. It is ready to agree to talks and negotiations with Great Britain on the possibility of carrying out joint exploitation of certain economic riches around the islands. Thus the open position, the flexible position, the modernization position assumed by Argentina cannot be quesitoned.

Argentina also bases its position on the UN Charter and on the UN resolutions. Among its specific objectives, the United Nations has maintained its position that colonialism must be abolished in the world When this decision was made, the United Nations asked the countries, the members countries, to indicate what territories they were ready to decolonize. Great Britain indicated the Malvinas. It was ordered to end its colony. It has not yet done so 17 years later. Resolution 2065 was the basic UN resolution on this issue. That resolution states that negotiations must take into account the objectives of the Charter, the dispositions of the Charter; that is, decolonization, and Argentina must only take into account the interests of the inhabitants of the islands. At no point does it say Argentina must take into account the desires....

Moreover, in a debate held previously, Argentina referred to this point. The British delegate asked that the aspirations and desires be discussed. The assembly, with the abstention of Great Britain, and by an overwhelming majority, almost unanimously stated that the aspirations are not to be taken into consideration, that only the interests should be taken into account.

And why did the Assembly say this? Because the principle of self-determination has nothing to do with the Malvinas. The Malvinas Islands are not inhabited by a colonized population. The Malvinas are not like India, like Pakistan, like the African or Asian countries which have become decolonized, have obtained their liberaition and their self-determination. In those countries there were native populations, subjugated by foreign populations. That is not the case here in the Malvinas. Why? For a very simple reason: Because the Argentine population was forcefully expelled, and because no other Argentine citizen has been allowed to return to these islands. There is no self-determination. This is not a native population. It is not a colonized population, as defined in the principles supporting self-determination.

Gentlemen, I do not want to conclude without talking about two or three subjects I believe are basic. How then will this dispute be resolved? With the solution of the questions I have mentioned before. The context of application? All three groups of islands. Withdrawal of forces that should be equitable, gradual, progressive. Communications? Ample communications for the good of and the development of the islands and for the Argentine presence; which is logical, natural, legitimate in the islands. Administration of the islands by a delegate of the United Nations, but not with the restoration of colonial institutions that had been implemented by Great Britain.

And finally the central question: How will it be solved? Through negotiations aimed at the compliance with the UN Charter and at compliance with Resolutions 1514 and 2065, which are the resolutions concretely addressed this case, concretely to the Malvinas question.

What, however, is Mrs Thatcher saying? Mrs Thatcher says many things, and I think she says so many things and so many contradictory things. Perhaps Mrs Thatcher is nervous, has many internal problems, has problems in the EEC, has internal dissensions. Mrs Thatcher cannot find a better weapon than aggression, aggression in words and aggression for the good of the fleet. Sending a fleet of 40 ships -- what for? To restore a colonial situation on two islands with 1,800 inhabitants. What for? To restore British power over a part of ocean that Great Britain will never again be able to govern. What for? To show the world that Great Britain is still Great Britain. What is the objective of this aggression? What is the reason for this unspeakable aggressive attitude of Great Britain? Or is it that the right to legitimate defense, the right of legitimate defense that is in fact recognized in Article 51 of the UN Charter, authorizes, as legitimate defense, dispatching from the British isles 40 gunboats to defend the islands? This is really preposterous. This mission is anachronistic. This mission is a ghost from the past. This mission does not have any rational, logical explanation whatsoever in today's world. And I believe it will be defeated by its own falsehood, by its own lack of support, by its own lack of moral force, of ethical force.

Mrs Thatcher says no to the reasonable withdrawal of the fleet; she wants to keep it 150 miles from the islands. Mrs Thatcher, or Mrs No, says no to the inclusion of the Georgia and Sandwich islands in this topic. Mrs Thatcher says no to the cessation, the termination of the colonial situation, and wants to maintain the colonial institutions. She says no to the access by Argentine citizens to the islands, the citizens who have provided for the well-being and progress of the islands. She says no to using the UN General Assembly to solve the question if the question cannot be solved within the set deadline.

These are Mrs Thatcher's no's which are fact blocking any negotiation. It is the hardness, the obstinacy, the obsession in which Mrs Thatcher has placed herself which are blocking negotiations. Even the most partial journalist recognizes now in other parts of the world that Argentina has made its position more flexible. Argentina, as always with a peaceful spirit, an inclination toward dialogue, agreement and compromise, has modified its position fundamentally on questions which have no bearing on national honor or national interests and are not substantial or essential. It has modified its position in order to make an agreement possible, to permit peace and prevent bloodshed. This is what Argentina has done over and over again.

Argentina has been negotiating at the United Nations for 17 years. Argentina has accepted UN jurisdiction. Argentina does not wish to give up UN administration, because it believes this is the legitimate, logical and prudent position. All during this process at the United Nations no one could say Argentina had not had an unmistakable will to negotiate. Argentina agreed to the secretary's mission and continues urging the secretary to continue his mission.

We believe that the British attitude has been completely different. The British attitude has been aimed at maintaining the status quo. The British attitude has been aimed at maintaining the military situation, at directing a military invasion, the military agression against the islands, with complete aloofness, overlooking all the human factors at stake through this position. The British Government has accused Argentina of stubornness, but as we have seen, Argentina has not been guilty of stubbornness.

Argentina has always been ready to negotiate, to come to an understanding, to carry on the dialogue as long as its fundamental rights are not affected and as long as there is not attempt to maintain a colonial situation through that dialogue, because all America has pointed out, said and stressed that maintaining a colonial situation would be ignominious for America.

However, neither the national nor international public will let itself be taken in by such British attitudes. Argentina is certain of its cause. It is certain of the truth of its cause, of the justice of its cause and it is certain that it is fighting for peace.

This is all. I am at your disposal for the questions you wish to ask.

[Question] [in English] Could you answer a question in English, please?

[Answer] No. All in Spanish.

[Question] [in English] Could you tell us whether you think war is inevitable now and whether this cause is worth still more people dying? Is war now inevitable?

[Answer] War is by no means inevitable, but it would be inevitable if Great Britain contirues to maintain its stubborn position, which has no sense at all, either politically, socially or economically.

[Question] [in English] Could you repeat that for Canadian television in English?

[Answer] No. I am here to speak in Spanish.

[Question] [in English] Could you give us the translation of that, then, sir? [no response]

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, you talked about aggression, of colonialism by Great Britain. We will continue negotiating, but of course defending our sovereignty. Do you already know when you are traveling?

[Answer] I have no set date for a trip yet. But as you said, the final objective for Argentina of all these negotiations is recognition of our sovereignty.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, it was said today that only a miracle would save Argentina and Great Britain from this war. In view of the British intransigence, what will happen in the future, in the near future?

[Answer] I do (?not work) miracles, and I believe the negotiations will lead us to peace.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, in view of the development of this conflict and the effects it may have in the future, do you feel it can remain exclusively focused on the current situation of Argentina and Great Britain, or are there risks that it may be internationalized?

[Answer] Our desire and objective is that it be absolutely circumscribed to this confrontation, but there is always the risk. The negotiations have not been broken. Argentina has stated that it is ready to continue negotiating.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, some sources maintain that during the past few hours this afternoon...

[Answer] If you will speak one at a time, I will understand, but if you speak all at once it will become a Babel.

[Question] Some sources maintain that during the past few hours this afternoon Argentina received a new peace proposal through the Government of (?Peru). Is that correct?

[Answer] It is absolutely correct, but I cannot reveal the terms because it is an offer that is still secret.

[Question] Dr Costa Mendez, will you go to Washington or to New York?

[Answer] I will go to New York to speak at the United Nations, if that is the case, but I am not sure I will go.

[Question] [in English] Mr Foreign Minister, if war can be averted, what role is there for the United States?

[Answer] I think the United States has a very important role to play. If the United States does not support Great Britain, achieving peace will be much easier. If the United States takes sides with its sister nations of Latin America, achieving peace will be much easier and much faster.

[Question] [in English] Notwithstanding the ground rules that have been laid down for this press conference, sometimes in press conferences, like in peace negotiations, concessions can be made. Might we just respectfully ask you, sir, in your excellent English, in the view of the vast audience that you have here, both from America and Great Britain, I want to suggest one question in English, that's simply this: Throughout the negotiations the British Government has accused the Argentine Government of intransigence. Could you please address yourself to that issue and could you tell me what specific concessions the Argentine Government has made during these negotiations?

[Answer] Argentina has actually given proof of flexibility in all aspects, concerning the system of withdrawal of forces, the administration of the island, the movement of people [circulacion] and above all concerning the terms to be used for the definition of the agreement leading to the final result.

[Question] Minister, in the face of the proven failure of the international forum and leaders to achieve the peaceful exercise of the Argentine rights, will Argentina resort to international opinion through negotiations and direct contacts?

[Answer] Well, first you have made two assertions, which are not questions but your own affirmations, which you cannot ask me to endorse, can you? Well, what I do want to tell you is that Argentina will not yield in its purpose to achieve peace, so that it will agree to any forum or any way leading to peace, but today it is essentially committed to the UN and it has no reason to abandon the UN.

[Question] Minister, how can you be surprised by European solidarity while at the same time you are accusing Britain of being colonialist?

[Answer] I am surprised, and your question is very intelligent. I am surprised because solidarity is being expressed with Britain in a case of colonialism. I am not surprised by all the difficulties that such solidarity has brought within the EEC, both at the official and private level, and I am not surprised, but highly pleased, by the reaction of the European public, which, as it became aware of this issue, has changed its position in newspapers, in political forums and above all, even in political parties. So I am surprised that solidarity was expressed at first, but I am very pleased to have seen then that Europe, which knows and which has so much encouraged liberation and declonization, has realized what the problem is and has reacted.

[Question] Should there be a new aggression in the Malvinas Islands, will Argentina officially declare war on Great Britain?

[Answer] The question is a very technical one. You know that declaring war is not a common thing. Sometimes a war continues, or, better still, armed confrontation proceeds without formal declarations. So I have no opinion on this yet.

[Question] Do you know that the [words indistinct] OAS is seriously considering separating the United States?

[Answer] I have enormous respect for that organization, which has given us total and moving solidarity, but I have no information that this possibility is being studied formally. I do know there are Latin American opinions to the effect that you mentioned.

[Question] Do you consider that from now on American political action will change, and will be divided into Latin American and North American blocs?

[Answer] Not necessarily, but I believe that obviously there are differences between the United States and Latin America and the disagreements will increase unless the United States comes to realize that its future lies in Latin America, that its security depends on Latin America, and that its vitality depends on Latin America, not on some country whose decadence is apparent.

[Question] Mr Minister, since the crisis began -- and you were present -- the 20th conultative assembly was convened because of this question, and the assembly remained in permanent session. But officially we do not know that there have been new initiatives or that there have been new reactions on the part of that assembly.

[Answer] Two things: First, after that assembly no events have occurred to justify a new meeting. And second, don't forget that among the resolutions of the 20th consultative assembly there was one whereby the question was submitted to the UN Security Council, and that while the Security Council and the UN secretary general are intervening there is no need for intervention by the consultative organ of the OAS. However, the consultative organ remains in session and it can intervene at any time.

[Question] Mr Minister?

[Answer] Gentlemen, three more questions.

[Question] We have had so far a series of no's from Mrs Thatcher. Now we ask you, are these the same no's we heard for 50 days, or has the British position changed in some way?

[Answer] I would say something has changed. Little, very little, not enough yet, but it has changed some. And I believe a very important factor for that change has been the influence exerted on her by international opinion, the international opinion that began with strong criticism of Argentina because it did not know the real facts, because we -- I accuse myself, had not explained those facts at the outset [words indistinct]. If that international opinion now sees the question in a different way, sees the justice of our aspirations, sees the obstinate colonialism hidden behind this question, it also sees that there is something of excessive conservatism, of a desire to maintain the international status quo, of maintaining in a veiled manner the preeminence and dominion of the North over the South. I believe this question of the Malvinas will have a very important influence on the future of international relations, and it will considerably benefit, in the best sense of the word, the understanding between North and South.

[Question] Minister, those of us who have been at the Foreign Ministry for some time recall that one of the great Argentine victories at the Lima conference of nonaligned countries was the characterization of the Malvinas as an unprecedented act of usurpation. Don't you think there has been an error in negotiations prior to your regarding the decolonization process?

[Answer] Seriously, I do not like judging my predecessors, and I feel I should not do it.

[Question] Mr Minister, in light of the explanation you gave on sovereignty, free determination and also on the crisis of the Malvinas, what do you think will happen, and what effect will it have on the United States when the colonial case of Puerto Rico is discussed?

[Answer] I cannot tell what will happen in the case of Puerto Rico, because I would be anticipating something that does not yet exist, even though the Nonaligned group has encouraged Puerto Rico. I do not yet want to make a statement on a subject that is not under discussion.

[Question] Mr Minister, there have already been favorable developments within the EEC. What do you think will happen in the future?

[Answer] I do not know what will happen, but I do know what I hope will happen: I want Europe to understand more and more the Argentine position, and to understand more and more the degree of solidarity which Europe also owes Argentina.

[Question] Minister, you said a few minutes ago that a number of concessions would be granted to the inhabitants of the islands. On the one hand in Argentina they are called Malvinenses, and on the other hand in Britain they are called Kelpers. If some of them intend to request Argentine citizenship, would this country grant it to them?

[Answer] Naturally. No doubt at all.

[Question] [in English] Dr Costa Mendez, can I please ask you another question in English? And I do ask you very kindly if you could answer in English for the very simple reason that none of our translation machines are working on this side of the row and we would hate to misquote you. Do you believe a British invasion is imminent, and if it happens what will be Argentina's reaction?

[Translator] [in English] I am sorry, could you repeat the question please, because the rule of the game is that no translation be given except through some of....

[Question] [in English] I'm sorry, they're not working. They're really not working....

[Translator] [in English] Can you ask the question please?

[Question] [in English] The question is: Does the foreign minister believe a British invasion is imminent, and if it happens, what would be Argentina's reaction?

[Answer] I do not know whether the invasion is imminent or not. What I can tell you is that it will be repelled with all energy, strength and with all the courage of the Argentines, who are defending what is theirs.

[Question] Do you believe, Mr Foreign Minister, that there is a close relationship between the treaty, the approval of the treaty with regard to the Law of the Sea, and the attack carried out by England in the Malvinas Islands?

[Answer] I could not say. I could not say that there was a real cause-effect relationship.

[Question] [in English] Dr Costa Mendez, on the same ground rules, could you, for the benefit of the English-speaking journalists here, answer one other question? You may have done so already in Spanish, and that is that today in the House of Commons, Mrs Thatcher accused you of being obdurate, guilty of delay, deception and not keeping your faith.

[Answer] I can answer it very well. In the defense of Argentine interests, I am not only obdurate, I am quite obdurate. Second, regarding delays, Great Britain has delayed 149 years. I believe that if we at one time made a delay of 12 hours the difference is great.

[Question] [in English] But I think Mrs Thatcher's point, sir, was that over the last 6 weeks Argentina has been seen to reject British proposals time and time again. According to your point of view, I would like your response to that if I may.

[Answer] This is my concrete answer: Argentina has not rejected many of your proposals. There have been up to now three proposals. One proposal made by General Haig, the secretary of state, which was not agreed upon and which Argentina rejected because of a paragraph which did not consider its essential national interests. Second, the proposal made by the Peruvian president in a gesture of goodwill and of loyalty to Latin America and which Argentina rejected because at the precise moment that it was studying it -- I was a personal witness to this -- at the precise time it was studying it to answer it in positive terms, Argentina learned that Great Britain, against all laws of the sea and against all ethical principles, had sunk the cruiser General Belgrano. Under those conditions, Argentina decided to suspend that negotiation. Third, the proposals made through the United Nations. There, Great Britain, as I said at the start, submitted a proposal. Argentina submitted another proposal. The UN secretary general believes that the two proposals are up to now incompatible. He had made some suggestions in an effort to get the two sides to a rapprochement. This is where we are now. We have not rejected any British proposal in this case because there is no British proposal directed to us but to the UN secretary general.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, is the Peruvian proposal the fourth proposal?

[Answer] The fourth proposal could be the Peruvian proposal, but this has not yet been considered by the two countries.

[Question] After all you have said, I would like to know how the recovery of national sovereignty can be made compatible with the intransigence [words indistinct] the withdrawal of the Argentine troops and the continuation of negotiations with Great Britain, which will probably continue for a long time?

[Answer] Very good question. Thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to answer it. First, the withdrawal of troops does not mean the surrender of sovereignty but only the withdrawal of troops during the period in which all the details leading to the recognition of sovereignty will be negotiated. In the meantime, the Argentine flag is to remain in the territory. Second, the negotiations are not to be carried out indefinitely, but they have -- (?once) our proposal is accepted -- a fixed term for their conclusion. If not, there will be no negotiations.

DEFENSE MINISTER URGES U.S. PEACE CONTRIBUTION

PY201632 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1555 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 May (NA) -- Defense Minister Amadeo Frugoli, showing what is probably an important change in the Argentine diplomatic strategy, today called on the United States to "contribute effectively" in seeking a peaceful solution to the conflict over the Malvinas.

Frugoli stated that "the United States must contribute effectively to finding the grounds for an agreement which will lead to a cease-fire and a diplomatic solution." The minister's statement is published today by the daily Buenos Aires HERALD at a time in which the negotiations for peace being carried out by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar are virtually exhausted.

In requesting from the United States an "act with a great basis of solidarity," Frigoli warned Washington that Argentina "is not alone in this struggle." The HERALD states that in referring in his answers to the consequences the support for Great Britain in this dispute would have for the United States, Frugoli stated that Argentina is supported by "practically the entire continent, which is the future, which is the great reserve of the free world, principles by which the Unites States abides.

Frugoli stated: "I expect a profound reflection on this matter by the U.S. Government." He added that "if it can make use of its great influence to get Great Britain to put an end to its intransigence and narrow-minded position, it will make way for a honorable and definite solution for the two nations."

He referred to the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty meeting by pointing out that "for the first time in history the United States supported an extracontinental colonialist force which is attacking Argentine territory." He stated that "it must be recalled that the treaty is nothing but a version drawn up in 1949 of the famous Monroe Doctrine, which in its ime maintained (the concept) America for the Americans."

The HERALD article, signed by George Hatch, suggests that, Frugoli's position maintained throughout the interview and his request to the United States is related to the visit U.S. roving **Ambassador** Vernon Walters paid to Argentina a few days ago. The journalist states that during the talks held by Walters with Argentine military chiefs, they let him know that only direct White House intervention could stop a massive attack ordered by Margaret Thatcher.

UK LANDING ATTEMPT 21 MAY 'BEING REPELLED'

PY211412 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 21 May 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 68]

[Text] The Joint Staff hereby reports that today, 21 May, at 0845 three ships were detected in Puerto San Carlos Bay and another ship was detected north of the mouth of the San Carlos Strait. At 0850 a landing began. Argentine forces are repelling this landing.

Spokesman on British Report

PY211248 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1237 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 May (TELAM) -- A military spokesman stated that "if all the reports were true, there would be no more room for the British on the islands." He was referring to the announcements this morning by the British Defense Ministry of numerous landings by commandos on the Malvinas Islands.

He added that it is surprising that the Sea King helicopter had an accident. Its capacity is less than 30 men. This means the British are acting irresponsibly by overloading their helicopters, or simply continue to whitewash their reports on their material and human life losses in order to this justify those they have not yet announced.

British Casualty Report

PY211227 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS In Spanish 1209 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 May (NA) -- A high - ranking military source noted today that the haste with which London reported its casualties in the recent clashes on the Malvinas leads people to believe that "the number of British casualties is much higher than 20 dead." The source added: "They have never before reported their casualties or material losses so quickly."

He added: "There is no doubt there are probably many more British dead. Moreover, they have never reported the total number of their casualties in the repeated and frustrated invasion attempts in the Malvinas."

BASES IN PATAGONIA PREPARED FOR OFFENSIVE

PY201512 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1403 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Bahia Blanca, 20 May (NA) -- Military sources here have rejected rumors that British commandos had been operating in the Patagonia region. The sources noted that it is expected that Argentine planes will carry out offensive operations in the South Atlantic.

The sources also said that during his stay at the Puerto Belgrano naval base, Navy Commander in Chief Jorge Anaya had given"personal" verbal orders. They also remarked that Anaya had managed to see for himself "that the operational capability and the spirit of the navy officers are high."

Navy spokesmen also said activities are being carried out normally at the naval headquarters and that they believe the ships participating in offshore support tasks are getting prepared. It was learned that the submarine San Luis, one of the most modern submarines in the fleet, has been refuelling in recent hours and that it is carrying the powerful (?Tigerfish) torpedoes.

The sources rejected rumors that British commandos had been operating in the Patagonia region. These rumors began to circulate, they said, with the discovery of (?rubber boats) which had apparently been thrown into the sea by the enemy force during one of its raids in order "to put our own forces off the track."

The sources concluded by expressing belief that preparations for an attack are being made at the airbases in Patagonia, and that offensive operations will presumably be carried out in the region within the next few hours.

'Red Alert'

PY201818 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] This is a last-minute report: Buenos Aires, urgent: A red alert was decreed this afternoon in all Argentine southern military garrisons in view of an imminent large-scale attack by the British forces. According to a repot by TELAM, the ships of the British fleet carried out various maneuvers during the past few hours. Rear Adm (Niceto Ayerra), governor of Chubut Province, confirmed the total alert of the Argentine military forces in view of what could take place during the coming hours.

Communications Normal

PY211228 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1211 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 May (NA) -- A spokesman for the General Pacheco radio station, which is under the Communications Secretariat, this morning reported that communications between the mainland and Puerto Argentino are normal. There was only one interruption, at 0800, which lasted for half an hour.

Activities Normal

FY211255 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1228 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Comodoro Rivadavia, Caleta Olivia, Rio Gallegos, 21 May (NA) -- Activities were normal today despite news that began circulating at midmorning to the effect that British forces were invading the Malvinas Islands, according to reports from London. However, the excitement caused by this news was apparent.

20 May UK Attack

FY201754 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1744 GMT 20 May 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 65]

[Text] The Joint Staff reports that at 0015 today a British ship began a harassment shelling of the area of Puerto Argentino. The action was repelled by the Argentine coastal batteries, which forced the aggressor to withdraw from the area. No further actions have taken place thus far.

JUSTICIALIST PARTY CRITICIZES CABINET MINISTERS

FY200930 Buenos Aires CRONICA in Spanish 14 May 82 p 8

[Text] The Justicialist Party, which 2 weeks ago announced that it would put aside all its claims against and disagreements with the military government until the conflict with Great Britain is overcome, broke silence today to criticize two members of the cabinet for "offending the Argentine people."

In a communique released yesterday it stated that "while all Argentines are closing ranks and putting aside legitimate disagreements in view of the serious national emergency, Education Minister Cayetano Licciardo "asked students to pray that the Justicialists will not win in the next elections."

"In view of the anti-Christian hypocrisy of the very Catholic minister of education, (Justicialism) warns him that if he is planning to begin an electoral campaign under the present circumstances he must give up his position and adjust to the law in force," the communique pointed out.

It underlined that Economy Minister Roberto Alemann "has 'found out' that the present outrageous crisis of the financing system established in 1977 comes from the nationalization of deposits set forth in 1946," during the first administration of the late Gen Juan Peron.

"However, on the occasion of the delivery of the Argentine reinsurance to Lloyds of London, the minister appointed a representative of the British group of reinsurers as president of the National Institute of Reinsurance (INDER), with the mission of turning it over to the private sector, a very strange measure of this war economy," it charged.

It indicated that the "attitude of the above-mentioned ministers" forced Justicialism "to break the norm" of silence which it had adopted in order "to warn that as we Argentines have united to defend territorial sovereignty, we will not allow our monetary sovereignty to be enslaved."

The communique concluded: "We will object to having the present circumstances, in which all the people have an extraordinary mission, used by spokesmen of antidemocracy and anti-fatherland to achieve their unreasonable objectives."

GRAIN HARVEST MAY BE SECOND LARGEST IN HISTORY

PY201947 Buenos Aires TELAM in English 1947 GMT 20 May 82

[From transmission "for the British colony resident in the Malvians"]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 May (TELAM) -- Under Secretary for Agriculture David Lacroze said today that we may be harvesting (this season) the second greatest grain crop in Argentina's history.

He noted that this week alone export sales of 400,000 tons of grain were registered, not counting sales to the Soviet Union.

Interviewed on a local radio news program, Lacroze predicted that the Argentine farmer will respond to the patriotic call to plant more. He pointed out that in this war situation, in addition to the armed forces and the willing support of the people at large, the financial health of the nation is important and can best be fostered by maintaining a high level of production and exports.

DECREE APPROVES COOPERATION PACT WITH BULGARIA

PY201950 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 May (TELAM) -- The official gazette today published the decree by which the international agreement on economic and technical cooperation that was signed with the Republic of Bulgaria on 1 April 1982 is approved.

The agreement provides for establishment of a joint commission for the development and increase of cooperation provided for in the agreement. The commission will meet once a year alternately in Buenos Aires and Sofia. It is provided that special meetings may be called at the request of the parties to the contract.

PDC ASKS GOVERNMENT TO RESTORE CONGRESS

PY201610 Paris AFP in Spanish 1903 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] La Paz, 15 May (AFP) -- The Christian Democratic Party (PDC) of Bolivia asked the government in La Paz today to declare as valid the congress elected in 1979 which should then proceed to appoint the president of the republic. The Christian Democrats recall in their document that the 1979 elections, unlike those held in 1980, were not challenged, therefore the elected congressmen should remain in their posts for 4 years.

Political analysts believe that if the PDC's suggestion is accepted, the former three time president, Victor Paz Estenssoro, who participated in the elections in alliance with the pro-Beijing Communist Party, would have the greater possibilities of being appointed chief of state.

The most important opposition front, the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP), is demanding the holding of new elections, while one of its ideologues, former Foreign Minister Edgar Camacho Omiste, has suggested that the congress of 1980 be declared valid. The UDP leader, Hernan Siles Zuazo, received an appreciable majority in that election.

FINANCE MINISTRY EMPLOYEES CALL 48-HOUR STRIKE

PY201352 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 May 82

[Excerpts] Employees of the Ministry of Finance called a 48-hour strike as of today in view of the critical situation they are undergoing, due to the new economic measures.

Similarly, the employees are demanding that article 104 of the general labor law be derogated. They have reported that an underground committee for safeguarding the prices of basic foodstuffs has been created for security reasons.

MINEWORKERS' RADIO STATIONS TO OPERATE AGAIN

PY201346 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 May 82

[Excerpt] According to [name indistinct], the leader of the mineworkers of the district of Colquiri, the government ordered during its cabinet meeting yesterday that the radio stations owned by mineworkers that were closed down after the 17 July 1980 coup be repaired and start operating again.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE ON UK HELICOPTER INCIDENT

PY201856 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 May 82

[Text of communique issued 20 May by Foreign Ministry; read by Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames -- live or recorded]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry hereby informs the public that 18 km south of Punta Arenas, in the Aguas Frescas area, we found the burned wreckage of a Sea King helicopter, registration number (?CKH90), belonging to the British armed forces. However there are no traces at all of the crew. In view of the seriousness of this event, the central government has ordered a complete investigation and an exhaustive search of the area.

On the other hand, during the course of this morning, and fulfilling precise instructions of his excellency the president of the republic, the undersigned summoned the British ambassador to the Foreign Ministry in order to inform him of the government's concern and to hand him a note of protest. At the same time I summoned the ambassador of the Republic of Argentina, to whom I have disclosed the event.

The Chilean Government reiterates the terms of its declaration of 2 April 1982, in the sense of continuing to abide by the [word indistinct] and principles of international law and the peaceful solution to controversies. It also reiterates its neutral position on the conflict between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Republic of Argentina. Therefore it rejects any actions which may commit the country in the eyes of the world, and especially actions that violate its sovereignty by the involved parties.

British Embassy Statement

PY201900 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] The British Embassy in Chile has reported that it has asked the British Defense Ministry to make an immediate investigation into the accident by a British helicopter that was found burned in Chilean territory.

Robert Gordon, the British first secretary, made the following statement: The minister of foreign affairs has made a statement, and I will now give our embassy's reply to it. For confirmation, our ambassador was summoned to Government House this morning at 1000, where his excellency the foreign minister submitted a note protesting this incident to him. Recognizing and respecting international principles and the strict Chilean neutrality in this conflict, the British Embassy has asked the Ministry of Defense in London to give an explanation immediately.

Prior to this, British Ambassador John Murphy went to the Chilean Foreign Ministry twice. As already reported, on the first occasion a Chilean note protesting the accident of the Sea King helicopter, which was found burned on Chilean territory, was submitted to him. Murphy returned to the Foreign Ministry a few hours later and delivered a memorandum to Rojas Galdames containing the latest proposals Great Britain has submitted to the United Nations regarding the Falklands crisis.

BOMB PLACED UNDER CANDIDATE'S SPEAKERS PLATFORM

PA201821 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Pereira, Colombia -- An attempt against the life of presidential candidate Luis Carlos Galan has been avoided here by the Administrative Department of Security, DAS, a highly reliable source told this station. Unidentified individuals had placed a high-explosive device under the wooden platform from which the candidate was supposed to speak in Cuba neighborhood here. Galan was unable to keep the speaking engagement, which was at 1600, because his arrival at (?Mata de Cana) airport from Pasto was delayed by weather.

He is now expected here at 1130, and the security organizations established strict security measures for the new Liberalism candidate to prevent incidents [word indistinct]. According to the organizers of his campaign, Galan will tour the city and then leave for Dos Quebradas, Santa Rosa.

LLERAS RESTREPO: COMMISSION FORCED TO RESIGN

PA192354 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 18 May 82

[Excerpts] Bogota -- Former President Carlos Lleras Restrepo has disclosed that the peace commission was forced to resign. In a document released to the press, he refers to his differences with Defense Minister Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva over the adoption of certain pacification measures. He also indicates that observations made by the conservative leaders about his proposal were discouraging.

Lleras Restrepo makes these revelations in an editorial published this week in his magazine NUEVA FRONTERA. After explaining that he realizes that government was entitled to ignore the recommendations [words indistinct] commission members, he asserts that the belief that a peaceful solution to subversion must be sought had been in guideline for his work. He claims that from the outset both the government and the armed forces knew about the contacts being maintained with the subversive leaders and had approved these.

Further on he reveals that the peace commission, through a mediator, maintained contacts with the leaders of the 19 April Movement, M-19, detained in La Picota jail. According to him, the talks were approved by both the justice minister and defense ministers. He points out, however, that the security measures that were adopted subsequently disrupted the dialogue.

He also acknowledges the collaboration the Catholic Church gave to the peace commission. In this respect, he stresses the efforts put forth by Msgr (Jose Luis Cerna), bishop of Florencia.

Further on he discloses that after President Turbay Ayala told him that along with [word indistinct] presidential designate Gustavo Balcazar Monzon and with (Jose Fernando Botero) [words indistinct]. He had wanted to accept a (?suggestion) that he meet with M-19 leader Jaime Bateman Cayon in Ecuador. Other people, however, felt it was not right for a former president to meet with a rebel [passage indistinct].

PRESIDENT HURTADO PRAISES OPEC MEETING DISCUSSIONS

PA201922 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1847 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Quito, 20 May (EFE) -- Ecuadorean President Osvaldo Hurtado made an appeal today for OPEC to maintain its decision to decrease oil production and maintain the present crude prices.

Hurtado made the statement at the opening of the 64th conference of OPEC in Quito.

In the presence of the 13 OPEC member countries' foreign ministers, Osvaldo Hurtado recalled how last March the OPEC conference in Vienna demonstrated "great lucidity" by maintaining the price of $34 per barrel of crude and decreasing world oil production 10 percent to 17.5 billion barrels a day.

"A concensus of this nature is the best example of the degree of maturity achieved by our organization," said the Ecuadorean president. He emphasized that with this concensus OPEC had surmounted the gravest challenge in its 21-year history: Concerted and effective action to produce a drastic drop in prices.

The Ecuadorean president pointed out that reduction of production levels represents "a great sacrifice" for all members of the organization, particularly for the small producers.

However, an erosion of oil prices would have been more serious due to its catastrophic effects for all Third World countries, he warned.

In Hurtado's opinion the consolidation of the actions and proposals submitted at the Vienna meeting and the drafting of a long-range strategy for the organization "are indispensable."

He appealed for solidarity within OPEC to find solutions to the problems and prices some countries are experiencing, like Ecuador, to force them to decrease the price of their crude.

He also made reference to the fact that the OPEC countries are producing and exporting progressively less oil.

In the last 9 years their share of the world oil market has decreased from 43 to 30 percent and this, he said, constitutes a disturbing factor which can harm the negotiating power of the organization.

The Ecuadorean president proposed getting more Third World countries to participate in OPEC as one solution.

President Hurtado concluded his speech by demanding a common effort to this extremely complex situation so that all OPEC member countries will overcome their differences.

BELAUNDE ANNOUNCES NEW FALKLANDS PEACE PROPOSAL

PY210900 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0230 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Lima, 20 May (TELAM) -- Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde tonight announced that he has submitted to the Argentine and British Governments a new formula for a solution to the Malvinas problem. In a press conference, the chief of state said that at a time when the peace of the continent and perhaps of the world is at stake, we should not and cannot fail to make efforts so that the negotiations carried out by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, instead of stopping, are strengthened.

He added that he met this afternoon with British Ambassador Charles Wallace, who gave him all the documents regarding the British viewpoint and that country's proposal to the United Nations. Belaunde labeled the information as quite pessimistic and said that "it caused me great concern, as I am devoted to the cause of peace."

He said that as a result of the meeting, "we prepared a brief new substitution formula which we immediately delivered to the British diplomat, as we refused to let the negotiations, so important for the interest of peace, fail." Belaunde said it is a simple formula and "I am not going to disclose its contents now; it will open a new path to a solution to the problem."

President Belaunde said Ambassador Wallace conveyed the proposal to his government and that he then called on Argentine Ambassador Luis Sanchez Moreno. The president indicated that during the meeting with the Argentine ambassador, whom he called very receptive, he delivered the proposal, which was immediately conveyed to the Buenos Aires government. He also revealed that he met with the Colombian and Venezuelan education ministers during a luncheon when they were passing through Lima and that the Malvinas situation was discussed. He said that the idea of contacting the Colombian and Venezuelan presidents emerged during the meeting. He added that the visiting ministers fulfilled this task and were very well received.

He added that President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala said he is willing to support this formula. Luis Herrera Campins felt the same way. Belaunde said: "What pleased me most is the call I received from Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez, who told me his government is now studying this formula and that President Leopoldo Galtieri is soon going to give an answer."

Belaunde said that as president of a nation, he cannot be indifferent to the threat affecting the life of a country like Argentina, so closely linked to Peru, and indifferent to confrontation risking the life of people and of course indifferent to the awareness and responsibility that no effort should be avoided in support of world peace. He said: "We have fulfilled this task. We do not know whether it will succeed or not, but at any rate it will be a tool that we and other emminent leaders of the continent are going to put in the hands of Perez de Cuellar to strengthen his negotiation and achieve the success the world expects."

Increased Trade With Argentina

PY201418 Paris AFP in Spanish 0706 GMT 20 May 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 19 May (AFP) -- The Peruvian vice minister of industry, who is visiting Buenos Aires, revealed today that Argentina and Peru will increase their trade, which at present is quite limited. Ivan Rivero, who arrived here heading a Peruvian mission of solidarity and support for Argentina in the Malvinas crisis, met with representatives of Argentine employers at the Chamber of Commerce.

CONFLICT SEEN PUSHING LATIN AMERICA TO USSR

PY192347 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2207 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Brussels, 19 May (LATIN-REUTER) -- Any British attempt to retake the Malvinas by force will give rise to Latin American public opinion in favor of closer links with the Soviet Union, Peruvian Prime Minister Ulloa said today. He told a press conference that the Latin American governments should bear in mind such a point of view, since a British occupation would poison the traditional links among the region, the United States and Western Europe.

The U.S. support for Great Britain was stupid and does not take into account the impact on U.S. relations with the region, he stated. Any military victory will be illusory in view of the implied loss of many lives and the long-term repercussions.

Ulloa, who is finishing a 3-day official visit to Belgium, stated that the European Economic Community decision Monday to renew its embargo of Argentine imports for a week might exert pressure on both sides to settle their differences peacefully. The sanctions keep exerting pressure on Argentina, but the limited length and the nonparticipation of Italy and Ireland showed that the EEC support for Britain has limitations.

MASS RALLY SUPPORTS ARGENTINA IN DISPUTE

PY191858 Paris AFP in Spanish 0220 GMT 13 May 82

[Excerpts] Lima, 12 May (AFP) -- A huge rally organized by all Peruvian political parties was held here this evening to support Argentina to the shouts of "Malvinas Argentinas" and "Down with colonialism." The groups, carrying Argentine and Peruvian flags, met at the spacious Campo de Marte and moved along to shouts, whistles and music as far as the Plaza San Martin, in the center of Lima.

Participating in the rally, the largest held lately, were the official Popular and Popular Christian parties, as well as the opposition American Revolutionary Popular Alliance and the United Left, made up of Marxist and Trotskiyite movements. Delegations from Bolivia and Ecuador, as well as student columns, were also present.

TERRORIST ATTACKS REPORTED IN LIMA, AYACUCHO

PY191811 Paris AFP in Spanish 0245 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Lima, 18 May (AFP) -- Five terrorists blew up telephone installations in a neighborhood in the southern part of Lima. This was one of a series of attacks that it seems were perpetrated to commemorate the second anniversary of terrorist activities in Peru. Last night and early this morning terrorists perpetrated dynamite attacks and hoisted red flags all over Lima. They also painted slogans such as "Long live the guerrilla struggle" on walls.

In Ayacucho, in the central Andean region, terrorists perpetrated attacks with home-made bombs and caused a blackout in an Ayacucho neighborhood, it was learned today.

CITYWIDE STRIKES CALLED IN TALARA, CUSCO

PY191756 Paris AFP in Spanish 1906 GMT 15 May 82

[Excerpts] Lima, 15 May (AFP) -- The city of Talara, the oil capital of Peru, located in the northern region, will declare itself on an indefinite strike as of Monday. The site of an important petrochemical complex and of the main oil refinery, which is the property of the state, Talara is demanding an oil tax to solve its economic problems. A 24 hour stoppage for more income, a change in the economic policy and in support of Argentina was held yesterday in Cusco, the archaeological capital of Peru, in the south-eastern region of the country.

COSTA RICA

SANDINIST GROUP DESERTS, SEEKS EDEN PASTORA

PA202121 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] A Sandinist group has deserted, seeking refuge in Costa Rican territory and searching for Eden Pastora. The groups is made up of 12 Sandinist militiamen, who arrived at Barra del Colorado this morning. Pastora is flying to Barra del Colorado to talk with the deserters.

In an exculsive statement to this station, one of the Sandinists said that they will ask Pastora to accept them, as they wish to fight for the liberation of Nicaragua. The group charged that the top Sandinist hierarchy deceived the people with the introduction of communism in Nicaragua.

William Cespedes reports from Barra del Colorado: [Begin relay] [Cespedes] Twelve members of the Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS] and the Sandinist peoples militia deserted early today and entered Costa Rican territory.

They were led by (Jose Fierro Gonzalez), an NCO [words indistinct]. Some 22 km from Barra del Colorado, they decided to abandon the EPS ranks to join the struggle led by Pastora, known as the legendary Commander Cero.

The former Sandinists arrived in Costa Rica aboard a launch early today. They said that they want to join the struggle to liberate Nicaragua from communism.

(Fierro Gonzalez) said that the Nicaraguan Government promised many things and that nothing is being delivered. [begin recording] [Fierro Gonzalez] [Words indistinct] the efforts that Pastora is making to fulfill the promises that were made before. We don't agree with the way our country is being led. We still remember the promises made during the insurrection and we want to see them kept. We all fought for a free and peaceful fatherland. We want a fatherland with its own life. Therefore, we deserted to support Commander Pastora. We are now trying to see if he will accept us. We are here to receive his orders and we want to give him our support. We want to see Pastora's dreams come true.

[Question] Did you have any problems with the EPS companeros?

[Answer] Yes, we had problems, because some companeros were organizing to desert and join Pastora's ranks. The leader of the forces (?found out) and punished us. Then top leaders from San Carlos arrived and he told them that we were thinking improperly, because we wanted to desert. [Words indistinct] a boat was going to be sent the next day.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Well, what I feel is negative is that before the insurrection we were told that we were going to live in a free fatherland and that although poor, we were going to have our own life. Now they are demanding that the local people take care of [passage indistinct]. Instead of living in peace, they are uncertain because the country's situation declined instead of improving. This is what I find negative. I feel that the peasants who fought so hard are losing instead of gaining anything. Our children are going hungry [words indistinct]. [end recording]

These were (Fierro Gonzalez') statements. He was accompanied by (Leonel Cepeda), (Francisco Antonio Martinez), (Martin Jimenez), (Juan Antonio Rodriguez Fernandez), (Juan Garcia Calderon), (Julio Thomas), (Melesio Calderon), (Douglas Debebas), (Manuel Samoran) and (Socorro Talavera), a 14-year old girl. Their ages range from 14 to 31 years.

Pastora will arrive here in a few minutes to meet with the deserters and to accept them within his ranks so that they may fight for the liberation of Nicaragua, as they announced here only a few hours after entering Costa Rican territory.

Col (Francisco Tachan), National Security Agency director, said this morning that he did not know that some EPS deserters had entered our territory. He also said that he did not know that Pastora was going to meet with the deserters in Barra del Colorado. Colonel (Tachan) asked the chief of the northern command about the alleged entry of deserters and was told that there was no official report on it. The chief of the northern command was told to investigate the situation. [end relay]

Pastora Meets With Group

PA202153 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 May 82

[Report by William Cespedes from Barra del Colorado -- live telephone relay]

[Text] Eden Pastora has arrived in Barra del Colorado to meet the 11 [figure as heard] Sandinist members who deserted from the Nicaraguan forces early today. We experienced a very moving moment here when Commander Cero approached the 11 deserters, who looked pleased and happy to be in a free land. Commander Cero greeted them individually, telling them: You have made an exemplary decision for the Nicaraguan people. Here is his statemeent:

[Begin recording] This is a gesture that must be copied by anyone who is a good Sandinist, a revolutionary and a Nicaraguan who truly loves Nicaragua, his people, the Indians -- the Miskitos, the Sumos and the Ramas -- the peasants, the workers, the market vendors, the students and all who want a true Sandinist people's revolution. It must be a revolution without alignment but with true democracy and real freedom of the press, radio and television, a revolution with freedom to move around -- freedom like that which Sandino, Carlos Fonseca Amador and all of the martyrs who fought the war of liberation dreamed of.

Your example, Sandinist companeros, will be followed by all member of the Saninist Peoples Army, EPS, the militias and the FSLN, for they must decide whether to be true Sandinists or genuine traitors. The Nicaraguan people are the only unequivocal judges who can tell history that they [the FSLN leaders] are turning our fatherland, people and workers over to foreign interests. [end recording]

These were Pastora's statements to the 11 EPS deserters. Cero said that this is the beginning of the end of the communist regime in Nicaragua. He noted that the struggle has begun openly throughout Nicaragua. The deserters, who had already requested asylum, were turned over to Costa Rican immigration authorities. Public security planes will arrive here soon to take them to the capital, so that the processing of their request for asylum can begin. They requested this asylum because they are being persecuted in their country; thus, they came to Costa Rica in search for freedom.

PAPER REPORTS EDEN PASTORA 5 MAY INTERVIEW

PA202341 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 9 May 82 pp 1C, 2C, 3C, 5C, 7C, 8C

[Report on "exclusive" interview with Eden Pastora Gomez, Commander Cero, by correspondents Edgar Fonseca and Rodolfo Martin 5 May -- place not given]

[Text] "I will go wherever necessary. I will do all that I have to do to achieve liberty and democracy for my people. And if I have to die, I will die laughing. If I have to kill, I will kill without flinching a single muscle on my face. I am a sick man, who is in love with freedom..."

As a boy he wanted to be a priest; when he was 7 years old, his father was killed by a "praetorian guard." Young and without having finished his education, he was captivated by the appeal of the revolution. His ideal was Augusto Cesar Sandino, who was hated by his family. Today, at 45, he returns underground, where he has been for the past 23 years.

Guerrilla Commander Eden Pastora Gomez is both disparaged and admired today in a Nicaragua that idolized him in August 1978, when he led one of the most spectacular mass kidnappings in the world. The circumstances are quite different today. Pastora warns that he is even willing to give up his life in the struggle against what he calls a totalitarian betrayal.

His objective: The nine FSLN commanders, Tomas Borge included. During a 1 May rally, Borge accused Eden of being another "Cain." Pastora retorted: "They can only use slander against me." After mysteriously disappearing for 9 months, Pastora publicly confirmed his break with the FSLN National Directorate on 15 April, denouncing deviations from the Nicaraguan revolution's original plan.

During an exclusive 3-hour interview on 5 May, Pastora spoke about a number of subjects that he had not mentioned publicly until then. Among them, he confessed that he favors a democratic system with political parties; he recounted his activities since he left Nicaragua; he analyzed the possible paths his country could take; and he warned the Costa Rican people about a number of actions taken by the Sandinist regime on the border with Costa Rica. Here is an excerpt from the interview:

Government and Politics

[Question] What is the most appropriate kind of government for Nicaragua?

[Answer] A pluralist, nonaligned government, independent from the two great power blocs, which will hold free elections and maintain a mixed economy. (Pastora openly declared himself in favor of the existence of political parties and said that if he came to power, the first thing he would do is "form a team of men capable of administering the state properties. He would also ask the people to prepare themselves as rapidly as possible for a constituent assembly and would hold elections immediately, so that the Nicaraguans could choose their own leaders and the kind of political system they want."

[Question] Would the FSLN be allowed to participate?

[Answer] Definitely. Let the National Directorate enter the political game, choose its candidates and run in the elections; then the people will decide.

[Question] What will the people decide?

[Answer] The people will decide. I have faith in the unerring judge that is the people of Nicaragua.

[Question] What politicians will accompany you?

[Answer] I have friends like Carlos Coronel, Sebastian Gonzalez and Victor Meza in Honduras; Pepe Fuentes in Mexico; and other people who are in and out of Nicaragua. For obvious reasons, it is not advisable to reveal their names.

[Question] Politically speaking, what do they represent for you and for Nicaragua?

[Answer] Everyone in Nicaragua knows who Carlos Coronel is. Everyone knows who Leonel Poveda is, a man who is capable of crying because he has feelings, because he has a soul, because he is not an iceberg, like they are; they would ridicule any man who has feelings and lets these feelings show through his tears. These are the people who are with me. People with heart, with feelings, who are capable of crying at difficult moments.

[Question] Do you consider yourself capable of leading the country?

[Answer] No one man can lead a country. It has to be a team. A country is led by hundreds of men with ideals, honest and hard-working men. Pragmatic men, not dreamers or romantics. Men who will stick to hard facts and not to doctrines or dogmas.

Options

[Question] Given the power shown by the Sandinist front, isn't it possible that your attitude might collapse with time, like a house of cards?

[Answer] As I said before, this is a historical development, with events occurring over a period of time that I think will result in a civil war. But of course, if I become inactive, if I never make another move, all of this will end with a fizzle. "But people will remain with us as long as we have reason and truth and as long as we defend justice. Truth will help us, for anyone who has these two things on his side is indestructible. Given that I am a man of action, I will not remain passive."

[Question] You speak about a civil war. Do you consider this the only option by which to solve the problems in Nicaragua?

[Answer] After struggling civically for 2 years and struggling outside Nicaragua for almost a year, I have reached the conclusion that there is no alternative but to resort to the other political formula, that of armed struggle. I think that they have arrived at a situation, at a degree of commitment from which it is almost impossible to turn back, just as the communists of Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland could not turn back. So, unfortunately, there will be no peace in Nicaragua. If there is no peace in Nicaragua, there will be no peace in Central America, because we cannot separate Nicaragua from Central America. And there will be no peace in Nicaragua as long as it does not have a democratic, popular government, for the Nicaraguans and by the Nicaraguans. There can be no peace as long as there is no freedom.

[Question] Do you believe that the existing discontent, by itself, is enough to cause the people to overthrow the junta, the nine commanders, or is something more required?

[Answer] Discontent always generates a number of situations that will help to overthrow them. It generates, for example, the will to fight, the willingness to make sacrifices. The will of one who is ready to make sacrifices. When there is discontent and fear like that in Nicaragua, there is a situation that is very favorable for, and that will end in, civil war.

Civilian Opposition

[Question] What is the opposition parties' role at the moment?

[Answer] Their role is an idiotic and stupid one. There is no struggle. They are effecting no opposition. They cannot present opposition because there are no laws. Everything they do is illegal. There is no legislation.

[Question] Has this prompted the church or the independent unions to become belligerent?

[Answer] Who doesn't know that they have divided the church?

[Question] Who has divided it?

[Answer] The Sandinist front has divided it. They have confronted the church with a religious kind of politics. They have brought religion into politics. I believe that the church should not enter politics, nor politics the church.

[Question] Then what should the church's role be?

[Answer] I believe that the church must play the role of a guide. It must really align itself with the poor, oppressed people and against the oppressor. And just as Somoza was an oppressor, a totalitarian regime is the oppressor now. Now, after I have made these accusations; after the problem of the Miskitos and the prisoners; now that there is a totalitarian regime, with no freedom of expression, of the press or of movement, and no political freedom in Nicaragua, we are going to see if the clergymen who have been working with the revolutionary process truly desire a revolutionary process with ideals of freedom and democracy, or are actually enjoying the sweet taste of power.

[Question] And the Junta of National Reconstruction?
[Answer] It is a facade, a farce.
[Question] Sergio Ramirez?
[Answer] He is a poor devil. I feel sorry for him.

[Question] Rafael Cordova?

[Answer] He is a happy clown. It was his dream to get where he is and he is happy there.

[Question] What role does the state council play?

[Answer] It can play no positive role as long as there are no laws. It cannot function. The first thing that it should have done was to legislate. A constituent assembly should have been formed.

[Question] Is nothing being prepared?

[Answer] Nothing. Everything is a farce. They laugh at and deceive the whole world, both inside and outside Nicaragua.

Elections and Alliances

[Question] What about the elections promised for 1985?

[Answer] They have already said it. They are not going to hold "bourgeois" elections. Their power will not be disputed. They have adopted Marxism-Leninism as a way of keeping themselves in power. (However, beyond that pessimistic view, Pastora points out that he is prepared in his struggle to form an alliance with any Nicaraguan who is against this "misgovernment by the nine commanders." He explained that he would never form an alliance with anyone having to do with Somozism. It is on this that he based his statement that he would not discard eventual relations with opposition leaders, such as Alfonso Robelo, Monsignor Obando y Bravo and Fernando "Negro" Chamorro Rapaccioli.)

[Question] What is your opinion of the reports of a supposed government in exile?

[Answer] That is another great farce. Their strongest weapons are lies, deceit and maneuvers. They are so disrespectful of human dignity that I am being confused with my father's murderers. No government in exile is being appointed and there is no thought of appointing one or of liberating any territory. In fact, governments in exile are outmoded. This is a discredited policy. They are trying to make the Nicaraguan people believe that Eden is involved in that.

[Question] And your relations with opposition leaders, such as Alfonso Robelo?

[Answer] True Sandinist ideology makes allowances for alliances with every Nicaraguan who opposes this misgovernment by the nine commanders, as long as the ideology is respected.

[Question] You don't discard the possibility of an eventual alliance with Robelo?

[Answer] Neither with Robelo, the Monsignor (Miguel Obando y Bravo), nor with anyone who has not been connected with Somozism. The only ones with whom I will not form an alliance are the Somozist guards.

[Question] And with "Negro" Chamorro (Fernando Chamorro Rapaccioli)?

[Answer] If he aligns himself with Sandinist ideology and recognizes this is the policy that must rule the destinies of Nicaragua, I will work with him.

International Ties

[Question] What is your opinion of the Socialist International's recent policy toward Nicaragua?

[Answer] Well, there is an internal struggle in the [Socialist] International as to whether it will continue to support the Sandinists. I can give an opinion after that is decided.

[Question] And relations with Carlos Andres Perez?

[Answer] We are good friends. We have much in common in our political analyses of the Central American area. I believe that we will continue to march together.

[Question] With Herrera Campins?

[Answer] To the extent that he accepts the Sandinist outlines and sees that it is a positive political line for the future of Nicaragua and Central America, we will have good relations, because only in this way can the area be pacified. Peace in Central America will follow the democratization of Nicragua.

[Question] If Torrijos were alive, would he support the National Directorate?

[Answer] I believe that he would be supporting this denunciation. Yes, I am certain of it.

[Question] What is the effective military, organizational, and financial basis for the announced struggle?

[Answer] Those are difficult questions. How can I describe the military support that I have? How can I tell you what our military intentions are? Until today the struggle has been political. What I said in the manifesto is that if they do not correct their policy of treason we could return to the past and the people would have to rise up in arms and expel them from power. I have no economic or military backing. However, if they obstinately continue their policy of betraying the basic outlines of Sandinism, we will have to go into action. In the north, in the south, from the Pacific, from the Atlantic, inside, everywhere. Nicaragua will turn into a powderkeg because the people and I do not accept treason. We will not resign ourselves.

[Question] What sectors might finance you?

[Answer] They are not sectors, they are friends. If I need $5,000, I can go to Rolando Gonzalez, ask him and he will give it to me. I can go to Mexico and say to Isidro Ursua: Brother, I need $5,000, and he will give it to me. If I go to Tono Flores and tell him I need $10,000, he will give it to me. They know that I am not seeking to gamble in a casino or to get drunk or to get expensive women. This is how I have lived in recent days. This is how I have moved around.

Break

(Pastora bases a large part of his break with the Sandinist leaders not only on ideological aspects but on reasons of their personal conduct. He criticizes their lack of austerity and honesty with the people on such matters as their use of mansions that were abandoned by the Somozists, while misery continues to spread.)

[Question] But how do you define the nine commanders?

[Answer] They are inexpert youths. They have never had to work to eat. They are immature. A man who has never had to work to eat cannot be prepared to become a ruler and statesman. They belong to a group of men who lived clandestinely. They spent their lives struggling and remained clandestine, unknown to the people of Nicaragua. They are still clandestine. They do not come down to the neighborhoods to talk with the people. They still have no knowledge of the reality of Nicaragua.

[Question] How are the relations among the commanders?

[Answer] They are very difficult. The only thing that has kept them united is the imperialist threats. If there were no military threats, they would already have shot each other.

[Question] For what reason?
[Answer] Ambition for power.
[Question] Not for ideological differences?
[Answer] Ideologically, they are the same.
[Question] And what is that ideology?
[Answer] Didn't Tomas [Borge] say it? Didn't Humberto [Ortega] say it? Didn't Daniel [Ortega] say that they are Marxist-Leninists?
[Question] Why did you not become number 10?
[Answer] Perhaps because I was not (Marxist).
[Question] Who makes the decisions at the top?
[Answer] They are collective decisions.
[Question] Does any decision outrank any other?
[Answer] Yes. This is one of the grave problems of the revolution. There is no single top man. There is no leadership.

The Departure

(Pastora left Managua on 10 July 1981 and the government newspaper BARRICADA published a banner headline saying that the commander was traveling to other latitudes in an internationalist mission, to follow "the smell of gunpowder." However, as Pastora confesses, this never occurred.)

[Question] Commander, in regard to the frustrated ties with the Guatemalan guerrillas, what was the objective?

[Answer] The strategic objective was to take refuge in something that was revolutionary. I sought what other commanders have been unable to find in Nicaragua. I sought refuge in Sandinist internationalism and I sought a people who were struggling, whose situation fulfilled political-military conditions, who guaranteed the necessary minimum -- victory. That was Guatemala. Within the Guatemalan revolutionary organizations, I wanted to link myself to one that was democratic and that had a political policy that differed from the traditional; the Armed Peoples Revolutionary Organization (ORPA). It was original even in its symbol; a Guatemalan volcano. Also, it developed by fighting alone.

"At all times, I had to struggle against the National Directorate so that it would let me fight for the Guatemalans. Tomas [Borge] told me that without their authorization and permission, no movement would accept me. I went to Libya and explained a logistics plan for the Guatemalans to Al-Qadhdhafi.

He gave me a $5 million. The Directorate called the Guatemalans and told them not to accept that, because it would give me economic power, which in turn would give me political and military power, and those three kinds of power, coupled with my personality, would overshadow them. It used the Guatemalans' self-respect to prevent them from accepting the $5 million.

"The first thing that the National Directorate told them was that I was going to Guatemala to increase my popularity, prestige and stature. Despite this, I carried out actions in favor of the Guatemalans. I did something similar to what I had done in 1970, when I entered the United States secretly and brought out weapons and communications equipment for Nicaragua. I went to Mexico and did the same. I was able to supply the Guatemalans with a fair amount of weapons and radiocommunications equipment and to obtain the political support of sectors and a support structure that they did not have in Mexico.

"I was doing that when the National Directorate pressured the ORPA. It told them that they either worked with me or with the Directorate. Naturally, the line is broken through the thinnest part and the Guatemalan companeros yielded. They told me that they could no longer continue to work with me and then rejected me."

(Before being in Mexico, Pastora experienced what he described as a forced stay in Cuba for approximately 4 to 5 months.)

[Question] Why couldn't you leave Cuba?

[Answer] The Directorate was asking Fidel to detain me, to keep me amused and entertained on the beaches like a tourist and to keep me happy. The situation began to grow rather heated, internationally. They were forced to let me go as a result of political pressure. The Panamanians acted and sent Torrijos' son.

[Question] How would you describe the time you spent in Cuba?

[Answer] They let me go to the beaches, the museums, the zoos; I ate good food, lived in a nice residence with a black Mercedes-Benz at the door and was taken care of by protocol officers. It was a beautiful jail with a beach. It was a gilded cage.

(After leaving Cuba, Pastora tried to obtain support for the Guatemalan guerrillas in Panama. He failed and left for Mexico, where he organized logistical support. However, his serious confrontation with the Sandinist Directorate over the political-military action that should be taken in Guatemala reached its climax when they pressured the Guatemalans to reject him. "...They then used the last card they had. It was to pressure the ORPA, so that it would not accept my cooperation...")

[Question] When did this occur?

[Answer] In February and March. I definitely left then. They were not letting me act, so I left. Our relationship was already tense. It was tense from the moment I left Nicaragua and they insulted me when they called Jose Valdivia and told him that my departure was due to a struggle for a share of the power. I consider that an insult. My relationship with the Directorate grew colder and more tense until the end of March, when I broke with them. Then, on 15 April, I made my statement, denouncing the terrible things that they are doing in Nicaragua. I had not wanted to make this accusation because I thought that they could correct themselves.

Costa Rica

(Pastora does not think that his presence and the mobilization he is undertaking in the country will change with yesterday's change of administration. He admits, however, that this will only be true as long as he and his supporters do not violate Costa Rican laws.

Asked if the "sweet" relationship of recent years between the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan Governments will be maintained, Pastora replied: "In politics, the truth is what you don't see. Who knows if the sweet relationship between Carazo and the National Directorate was really so sweet? I don't think it was, though many people believed it...")

[Question] Then what was seen was just for appearances' sake?

[Answer] I think so. I think it was a very clever policy on the part of Carazo. It was very diplomatic. It was a difficult situation, one must understand this. He helped to overthrow Somoza by defending Costa Rica. I was very close to this. History gave him a difficult role. Now that he is relinquishing power, history will absolve him.

[Question] What do you think of the charges that Carazo was linked with the arms traffic?

[Answer] Carazo did not have any dealings in weapons. I am absolutely sure that Carazo did not get a single cent from this.

(Commander Pastora was subsequently questioned about his current activities in Costa Rica and specifically about his links with anti-Sandinist camps in the northern border. He did not answer directly, but noted that due to historical reasons of brotherhood and fraternity, Costa Rica and Nicaragua cannot evade common problems, just as they cannot remove themselves from the Central American context.)

"The Mediterranean fruit fly passed from here to Nicaragua and totalitarianism can pass from Nicaragua t here. There are many Costa Ricans who are drunk with democracy and freedom. They don't think that totalitarianism can come across the border." But the border is an imaginary line. It is not like in Europe, where the military power of NATO is available to counteract totalitarian action. (He also noted that the economic situation in Costa Rica makes things even more difficult.)

(Pastora disclosed that the FSLN has "5,000 or 7,000 men as an advance force" in Costa Rica.) The FSLN and the Directorate are carrying out work along the border with Nicaragua of which many Costa Ricans are unaware. From the Nicaraguan side they are moving the civilian population 10 kms and on the border with Costa Rica they are sending squatters who are trained by their friends here..."

[Question] For what purpose?
[Answer] It is obvious, to have influence, to have influence...
[Question] Who are those advance men?
[Answer] Well, logic says it all.
[Question] But who are they?
[Answer] Their friends, I cannot say.

[Question] Are they Costa Ricans?

[Answer] Costa Ricans and others. Let's not deceive ourselves. I cannot interfere in the life of the Costa Ricans, but one can say it, one can let logic say it. There are serious reports here that could make my hair stand on end if I were a Costa Rican.

[Question] Where are they settling those squatters?

[Answer] On both sides of the border. This work is coordinated and planned by the nine commanders. It is very dangerous for Costa Rican democracy.

[Question] Excuse me, Commander, can you further explain this plan on the border?

[Answer] You need only know that it is influenced by their policy and that this will be transmitted to Costa Rica.

[Question] Is it like a cushion?

[Answer] Not only like a cushion. It is contaminated and the contamination will be transmitted.

EL SALVADOR

CAYETANO CARPIO SCORES NEW REGIME, D'AUBUISSON

PA201936 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Commander Salvador Cayetano Carpio of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front in El Salvador has made a statement which was reported in San Jose, Costa Rica. Cayetano Carpio noted that the March elections arranged in El Salvador by Yankee imperialism served only to enthrone fascism. He recalled that Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, president of the Constituent Assembly, is directly responsible for the murder of Monsignor Oscar Arnulfo Romero and the torturer of hundreds of Salvadorans.

The FMLN leader noted that after the so-called elections, the chiefs of various paramilitary bands were given government posts. The Salvadoran patriot noted that the new regime of President Alvaro Magana is already responsible for 100 political assassinations, which were committed during the first 8 days of that government, a chilling average of one political assassination every 2 hours.

PRESIDENT MAGANA DISCUSSES CURRENT ISSUES

PA192021 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1918 GMT 19 May 82

["Exclusive interview" by Angel Antonio Garcia Munoz]

[Text] San Salvador, 19 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Regarding El Salvador's economic outlook, President Alvaro Magana said: "If we know how to take advantage of this fortunate period we are experiencing, we can launch a period of economic reactivation which, although it might not have very ambitious goals, will serve to establish solid bases so that the next government can take off in a higher gear."

He added, "Naturally, this change cannot take place overnight. It has to be a gradual change. It will be felt, but I believe that the results will not be evident until 4 to 6 months have passed."

President Magana said that "the Constituent Assembly has already approved these reforms. My government, which is only provisional -- and I stress this because of the brief period during which we will be discharging these duties — should direct its efforts toward ensuring that these reforms are efficient and effective. Furthermore, it should try to smoothe some rough edges, since their application might have produced some unsuitable results. The government should do this in an effort to maintain the spirit of the reforms."

Magana said that "definitely, economic aid is indispensable, particularly this year and next." He stressed: "Financing from the IMF, the U.S. Government and the governments of other friendly countries is definitely needed in the near future. Once our economy has been reactivated, however, this help will not be as important and decisive as it is at present."

Dwelling on politics, he noted that "we are beginning to work with much harmony and good teamwork, but what you mentioned about the legislative functions, that is a problem for the Constituent Assembly."

"I am certain that the assembly will present fundamental definitions for the future of the republic, seeking to formulate basic articles of the constitution, for instance, the framework of future structural reforms similar to those which were adopted in the past few years. I do believe," he said, "there will be conflicting opinions in the assembly, but I hope that the various ideas can be overcome and can be aired in front of the people so that there a consensus can be reached to the benefit of all."

Regarding political parties, Magana said, "I sincerely do not believe that the majority parties, except for the Christian Democratic Party, can properly describe themselves as belonging to the extreme right." He added: "I think that the parties there are sectors that can represent extreme rightwing positions, but that even within these parties," he said, "these sectors are frankly a minority and it cannot be concluded that they are of the extreme right."

"I do not thing that parties which ratify profound reforms like the three basic reforms in agriculture, banking, and foreign trade can be on the extreme right," Magana noted.

In reference to the guerrilla actions, the Salvadoran president stated: "I think that perhaps the important date which can signify a change which may seemingly reflect a different attitude on the part of the guerrillas was the 28 March election, which was more important than my assuming the presidency. Since the 28 March elections, a meaningful decrease in guerrillas operations has been noticed. The daily reports on incidents or activities in different areas of the country have decreased in frequency as well as in magnitude," the president said.

He added that the spontaneous and mass support of a people who rejected war as a solution to the problems of the country and who decided to use the way of democracy -- not withstanding the difficulties and the problems many people encountered when they tried to vote -- could have had a bearing on some guerrilla sectors. In am convinced that these people cast their vote for peace and believed they were making peace at the time they cast their vote." [quotation marks as received]

"I believe that this, at least in some way, must have provoked some disturbances in the plans and in the attitudes of these people, or maybe even an emotional destablization, like the media people or those people that dedicate themselves to those things that I do not understand would say today," Magana said. He said that "I interpret the 28 March elections as the peoples decision to give power to those that were chosen."

Regarding a possible negotiation, he said "when I speak of no negotiation I mean that it would be contradicting the way that the people expressed themselves on 28 March." He added that "to mention one of the aspects of pacification, the study which we are making of the amnesty possibilities, for instance, is important. This must be surrounded by other supplemental actions which permit them to be of use to the persons whom one wishes to favor."

I have the idea -- and it is the first time that I say so -- although this is still not official, to integrate a pacification committee which will have the representation of the parties, the church, other important sectors which will lend to the pacification idea the seriousness and veracity that will permit us to achieve results within a short term that are so necessary and so urgent and which I believe are the wishes of the Salvadoran people," President Magana stated.

Finally, he said that "because of all of this, I think the armed forces -- with a firm democratic conviction, with the very professional attitude which it demonstrated on 28 March -- have the greatest desire that the upcoming electoral event will be characterized in the same manner as the recent one which we experienced."

COL RAFAEL FLORES LIMA HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

PA192130 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 2115 GMT 17 May 82

[News conference held by Col Rafael Flores Lima, Salvadoran Armed Forces chief of staff, at the Salvadoran Armed Forces General Staff Headquarters on 17 May -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Flores Lima] [in progress] I want to ask you not to give this information to anyone. I would like you to keep this conversation to yourselves. I know that you should report everything that you know, but on this occasion I beg you as friends not to tell this to anyone. In their effort to disseminate information, certain newsmen sometimes mention operations that are going to be staged in various parts of the country. Sometimes they are incorrect, but unfortunately, at other times a newsman is so diligent in his work that his reports coincide with the operation itself. This can really hurt the armed forces, for it is believed that certain members of the armed forces are revealing the information in question. Since some newsmen say that the reports were supplied by top military sources, the responsibility then falls on the members of the Armed Forces Press Committee [COPREFA] or, on some occasions, on myself. Therefore, when you report military operations, please confirm your information with COPREFA and, as of today, with those of us here at the general staff.

If I am not present, Colonel (Contreras) will serve as the general staff's spokesman and will keep you informed, but only after the operations are conducted. To do otherwise would affect our success. When you attribute your information to top military sources or mention the general staff, our image suffers.

Therefore, I am making a personal plea on behalf of the general staff: When you want information on certain kinds of operations and COPREFA has not supplied it for some reason, please come to the general staff offices to seek it. I promise you that, from now on, every time an important operation is carried out we will describe it to you, so that you will know what we have done. Rest assured that we are doing this so that you can report this information to the country and, indeed, to the world.

This is a plea that I am making on behalf of the general staff, so that you will not give news reports that are detrimental to the operations or to the situation, simply because you failed to consult a true military source.

[Question] What is Gen Jaime Abdul Gutierrez' status within the armed forces? And what is the military situation in Usulutan, Morazan and [name indistinct]?

[Answer] General Gutierrez is available for reassignment to the Armed Forces General Staff. I want to remind you that he was the commander in chief of the armed forces; logically, he no longer holds that position, because the general commander of the armed forces is now the president of the republic and the two positions are not compatible. Therefore, although Gutierrez was vice president at the time, he could not continue to hold the post of commander in chief. In accordance with the current constitution, the president of the republic must be the general commander of the armed forces. I don't know if this answers your question.

[Question] Can the president appoint a commander in chief?

[Answer] According to our regulations this can happen, but he wouldn't be called commander in chief. He would be the commander for operations or the general for operations. It would be up to the president, in any event.

[Question] He hasn't appointed one, then?

[Answer] No, we've never had that post of general or commander for operations in the past.

[Question] Regarding the situation...[interrupted by Flores Lima]

[Answer] Allow me, in regard to the second question, to note that we believe that, although a subversive process normally doesn't end quickly -- you can see how Argentina and Chile underwent a similar process that lasted 5 or 6 years -- this subversive process has been gradually declining, due to the effort of the armed forces and the cooperation given by most good Salvadorans. We believe that this situation will gradually pass. This doesn't mean that it will end tomorrow. The places where there are still actions -- that is, where the guerrillas still have camps -- are northern Chalatenango and northern Morazan. There are still some problems in San Vicente and at Guazapa hill. Our operations have continued but on a limited basis, because the situation has not called for large operations. However, the commander of each military detachment carries out his own daily operations in a decentralized way and not under the direct guidance of general staff. The general staff coordinates only the large operations, but each commander has the authority to carry out small operations in his department. We think that the subversive process will gradually decline and that the situation will be greatly improved by measures that we will take as time passes.

[Question] Would you say then that the war is about to end?
[Answer] No.
[Question] When will the new battalions, the Atonatl and the Ramon Belloso units, begin fighting?
[Answer] You will soon see the Roman Belloso battalion in operation. Afterward, we will explain its operations to you.
[Question] Have they been formed?
[Answer] Yes, they have.
[Question indistinct]
[Answer] We have not yet introduced them. We will introduce them to you soon, so that you can see them in complete formation. However, the Atonatl battalion has yet to be trained and its completion will probably be delayed for 2 more months.

[Question] What about the new officers who returned from the United States?

[Answer] Yes?

[Question] How will they be assigned or have they been assigned?

[Answer] No. They are not officers yet; they continue to be cadets. We are going to give them temporary ranks because they will still be under the military academy. They will be evaluated and graded by their respective commanders. In due time the general staff will determine when it will promote them based on time in service, conduct, military spirit and ability to carry out their activities. I don't know if the military academy has invited you to attend, but the newly recruited cadets will be sworn in at [time indistinct] on Saturday.

[Question] Will the Salvadoran Army continue to send [words indistinct] army members to the United States?

[Answer] We have continued to send officers so far. We have been invited to send more but we feel that for the time being, in the short run, we should not send any. Perhaps we will send additional personnel in 2 months, but they will be troops not officers.

[Question] In addition to the United States, what other country has promised military aid; that is, what other country has promised to aid in training officers and soldiers?

[Answer] There are those countries which have traditionally offered training assistance, for example, Argentina, Chile, Colombia and Venezuela. We can send officers and troops to all these countries. Perhaps Chile is the country with which we have had the closest ties in this regard. We've also have received quite a bit of aid from Argentina.

[Question] Has Argentina sent military advisers to El Salvador?

[Answer] No.

[Question] International news agencies reported yesterday that one member of the Sandinist government said that the Argentine advisers who were in certain Central American countries -- and he mentioned El Salvador -- had to return to Argentina because of the Malvinas conflict. Is this true? My second question concerns a Finance and Economy Ministry source that said the Salvadoran war is costing $1 million per day or week, something to that effect. Is this true? What is the situation concerning the army's expenditures in the counterinsurgency struggle?

[Answer] In reference to the first part of your question, we've never had Argentine advisers here. I must remind you that I went to Argentina some time ago and they offered us all kinds of material aid. They offered no other kind of aid. So if we want to send students to Argentina we may, in fact, we have students in Argentina right now. However, we've never had Argentine military advisers here.

In reference to your second question, all wars are very expensive. But to say that we are spending $1 million -- is that what you said? -- no, that is not true. If the figure was referring to dollars, it would mean that we were spending the entire budget of the country, that is, $1 million times 365 days. This is not true. Our soldiers are still fighting with certain difficulties of logistical support. Imagine; we were not ready for a war of this kind. We have been preparing ourselves as the subversive process developed. Fortunately, we have been gaining experience. Regarding cost, logically, a peacetime army does not spend as much as an army undergoing our experience. I would like to tell you the exact costs, but I don't know.

[Question] Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson has remarked that he does not agree with a new amnesty. Could you tell us the general staff's position on this matter?

[Answer] We have always given safe-conducts to those who applied for amnesty. In other words, we agree with it. Via radio, television and leaflets, the armed forces have urged the guerrillas to lay down their weapons, join the civilian process and return to their families. Therefore, we are in complete agreement with amnesty.

[Question] However, there is no set time for a special offering.

[Answer] You will soon see that we are working on that.

[Question] In Washington you talked about a dialogue between the Salvadoran Government and the guerrillas. What can you tell us about this?

[Answer] I believe that we continue to be firm in this regard. Even before 28 March we were firm on this but on 28 March, the entire Salvadoran people -- that is, the majority -- made their wishes known. Therefore, with much more reason and moral strength we can now say no: we would not support this sort of negotiation.

[Question] I said dialogue, not negotiation.
[Answer] There is no use for that [words indistinct].
[Question] Has the government specifically considered amnesty for political prisoners?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] I would not call them political prisoners but, better said, subversive criminals. They owe a debt to the country and I feel that they must pay. However, this is my personal opinion.

[Question] In the event the Malvinas conflict spreads to mainland Argentina, what position would our armed forces take? Would we send aid?

[Answer] In the first place, we are involved in a subversive problem which does not place us in any condition to send anybody. Secondly, we hope that good sense will prevail in the Malvinas conflict.

[Question] On certain occasions, and more specifically during the recently concluded Torola operation, we have been told that, upon completion, the general details of the operations were going to be given to us. Unfortunately, we have not been able to get complete reports. The information is promised but not delivered. We also have a problem because we are prevented from taking certain trips. The Torola operation was one example. During this operation we made several trips to San Francisco Gotera and we were forced to return. We were not allowed to accompany any of the convoys to cover the news for our organizations. How could the general staff help us with this problem if we guarantee that we will not obstruct the military operation?

[Answer] Our main problem is your own security. Imagine if something happened to one of you; that would be a great pain. Regarding this, everything is a risk. Everything is a permanent risk but I am the first to oppose to allowing newsmen to go with us on our operations. It would be very painful for us to bring back cadavers instead of news.

[Question] In regard to the news reports, why do the armed forces give priority to the newspapers over the radio stations?

[Answer] Well, I don't want to answer to that because I do not handle informational aspects, but if it is true you are right to be concerned.

[Question] The truth is that when radio reporters want to expand on information that has already appeared in the papers and wish to go to the garrisons, we are told: No, the information is controlled at COPREFA. Then, when one approaches COPREFA, the person in charge of the department simply says: No, we can't expand on that.

[Answer] Sometimes it is only reasonable not to expand on certain reports. So you must be understanding. I told you this initially. I talked about the fact that you must be understanding. But as I also told you, we will try from now on to give you greater details after each operation. We will invite you to come here.

[Question] A few days ago, the press published a national police bulletin about more effective arms control. In other words, control of the possession of weapons. However, this bulletin has prompted a number of rumors. It is being said that a large operation in search of weapons is being planned. This is sowing uncertainty in certain sectors of San Salvador. Can you explain this to us?

[Answer] There has been a recent flagrant display of weapons carried by those who protect certain personalities. I believe that this has become abusive. We are trying to permit them to carry weapons in their protection of personalities, but we want no flagrant display, in either public or private places. It is in bad taste and it is an abuse to the Salvadoran community. Even you can get confused at any moment when you see armed civilians [words indistinct]. This problem is causing us some concern. We are trying to improve this situation. This doesn't mean that we are not worried about the security of the personalities involved.

[Question] The U.S. ambassador recently [words indistinct] deputies of the Constituent Assembly and Major d'Aubuisson asked the ambassador about the arrival of the aid within the famous Reagan plan for the Caribbean Basin. The ambassador said that the delay is due to problems among U.S. politicians related to the upcoming presidential campaign there. In regard to this aid, I want to note that the U.S. plan includes military aid. Is the army facing a problem because of this or will the Salvadoran Army seek the help of another friendly government in the counterinsurgency struggle?

[Answer] I don't want to give you a specific answer, because it would be premature. However, as a member of the general staff, (?I am not worried about that) [words indistinct] we will tell you in due time [words indistinct].

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] I would tell you that the largest possible number of persons elected the president in El Salvador. In practical terms, two parties elected the president; the Christian Democratic Party obtained 45 percent of the vote and the National Conciliation Party also got a large percentage. Therefore, I do not doubt that he is truly representative as a provisional president. Within this structure, the government is being formed with the participation of all political parties that received the majority of the votes. We believe that the process will move forward. There are already signs of improvement in certain areas. Many doubts are being clarified. As for Dr Magana's personality, I do not wish to discuss this, for we know him well enough. He has the full support of the armed forces. He was elected by the Salvadoran people on 28 March and we back him completely. The parties must still agree on pending appointments and, as soon as this is done -- hopefully by June -- the government will be in better shape for its work. Dr Magana has been working full time with the ministers and he is apparently well accepted. He has a great willingness for work and this will cause the government to improve, though perhaps not in the short-term; still, as he said in his inaugural address, he will at least lay the groundwork for something better in the future. As for the cabinet members and all of that, I feel that it is the concern of all of the parties. They have agreed on how they will do this, and it has nothing to do with the armed forces or the general staff. I don't know if this answers your question.

[Question] Ever since yesterday afternoon we have been hearing news about a possible meeting between the two commands of the Honduran and the Sandinist armed forces. It was even said that the Nicaraguans rejected such a meeting with the Hondurans. Has the Salvadoran Armed Forces General Staff received an invitation to participate in these talks?

[Answer] No, none at all. We have permanent communications with the Honduran and Guatemalan general staffs, but we were not invited to this meeting.

[Question] What can you tell us about the two Netherlands individuals, [names indistinct], who are allegedly investigating the deaths of the four Netherlands newsmen?

[Answer] We have given them every opportunity to talk with the troops and the people, to demonstrate that we are hiding nothing from them. Many felt that it was a violation of our sovereignty to have people from the Netherlands do this, and perhaps it is, but the armed forces want them to be able to confirm the truth we told them. Therefore, we have raised no objections to their visits to military installations.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

PA200019 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 19 May 82

[War report from the FMLN's Anastasio Aquino Paracentral front -- read by announcer]

[Text] On 12 May a local guerrilla unit staged a harassment attack on the enemy post in San Nicolas Lempa. Our companeros attacked the post from the north and west sides of San Nicolas Lempa, beginning at 2345. The enemy replied with machinegun fire but did not cause our companeros any problems. The number of enemy casualties is unknown.

On 14 May local guerrillas established a control operation on the coastal highway. At 1330, on 15 May, the enemy appeared near Zacatecoluca in a private vehicle. There was a clash with our control unit. A truck with many enemy troops then appeared. During the fighting, we inflicted one head and an unknown number of wounded on the enemy. Our companeros withdrew without any problem, under heavy fire.

Our companeros of the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front also report an enemy attack on FMLN positions in (Los Achotes), in the jurisdiction of Tecoluca, San Vicente Department, on the morning of 15 May. Two enemy helicopters attacked our positions, but they were unable to inflict any damage on our revolutionary forces. This occurred after the destruction of the (Quebrada Seca) bridge, which linked San Nicolas Lempa with San Agustin, in the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front. This was reported by Commander Douglas, member of the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front staff.

RADIO HAVANA INTERVIEWS FMLN COMMAND OFFICIAL

PA200022 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] In an interview with SALPRESS, Salvador Cayetano Carpio, a member of the FMLN general command, evaluated the present stage of the struggle in his country. He noted the coordination among all of the guerrilla forces in response to a central plan, which he termed a qualitative achievement.

However, the guerrilla leader warned about the permanent threat of a U.S. intervention and added that the United States and Honduras are building military bases in the Gulf of Fonseca. Referring to the present Salvadoran regime, Carpio said that the electoral farce in March has only served to enthrone fascism, since the heads of the paramilitary bands are now holding government positions. He also accused Major d'Aubuisson, current president of the Constituent Assembly, of direct responsibility for the murder of Monsignor Oscar Arnulfo Romero and the torture of thousands of Salvadorans.

GUATEMALA

JUNTA MEMBER GORDILLO COMMENTS ON SITUATION

Advocates Constituent Assembly

PA202234 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Military junta member Col Francisco Luis Gordillo said today that he also believes that a constituent assembly should be formed soon. He added that, in his opinion, this process should be implemented as soon as possible. He said, however, that this can only be done after careful thought and planning. After careful study, the government junta should make a definite decision, he concluded.

Denies Junta Split

PA201839 Guatemala City Trecevision in Spanish 0130 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Col Francisco Luis Gordillo, member of the military ruling junta, said today that there is no split among the members of the country's top ruling body. When questioned by Teleprensa as to how he would react to a reshuffle in the triumvirate, Gordillo said: [Begin recording] This is a [words indistinct] analysis or assessment, at any time it suits the people's interests. I am of the opinion, and I reiterate this once more, that more than any person or group, the people deserve resepct. [end recording]

Gen Efrain Rios Montt said during a news conference that he will issue a call near the end of the year for a constituent assembly. [as heard] Colonel Gordillo said it would be logical to form a constituent assembly in order for the nation to return soon to a democratic system. [Gordillo said]:

[Begin recording] The logical path is to form a constituent assembly, which will practically draft the constitution and provide the legal basis for the country's future democratic development.

Now, as to whether there is, or a specific date exists, in, in, [Gordillo stutters] from this month to any other month, [word indistinct] (?this has not been stated). However, I am personally of the opinion that the country must return to the democratic path as soon as possible. [end recording]

Decries Sectarianism

PA201906 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Col Francisco Gordillo has stressed that the country requires a political solution to fight the sectarianism that is dividing the system into left and right. Col Francisco Gordillo Martinez, member of the military ruling junta and minister of communications and public works, said that under present circumstances the country requires a political solution to fight the sectarianism inherited from the republican era, which is dividing it into left and right, and based on the conviction that Guatemala is an emerging country.

Gordillo said that Guatemala is emerging from a period of several years of bloodshed and violence, of gloom and infamy, into enlightenment, in order to make human rights prevail and to establish a model of nationalist social and economic development aimed at providing for the well-being of its major population sectors.

The social schism in the country results from ambitious political struggles, junta member Gordillo Martinez said. He added that the social schism has been caused by ambitious political struggles that have been based on ethnic, cultural, economic and social differences. He said that this schism is an offshoot of undue ambitions of local minority sectors and of what some statesmen have called the third world war. [as heard]

HONDURAS

TALK WITH NICARAGUA SEEN CORDIAL, BENEFICIAL

PA20229 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2128 GMT 20 May 82

[Excerpts] La Fraternidad, Honduras, 20 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran and Nicaraguan armies agreed today, at this southern Honduran borderpost, to "open the door to military meetings at all levels." The agreement was reached after 4 hours of talks among high-ranking officers of the Sandinist Peoples Army and the Honduran Armed Forces.

No dates have been set for subsequent meetings, but the first will be held among the regional chiefs at the common border, especially in those areas where there have been frequent armed clashes. The regional and area chiefs will submit their conclusions and analyses to the battalion or brigade chiefs, depending upon the particular case, and in turn these chiefs will form committees to seek the origin of the problems and to offer conclusions and solutions.

Following this, high-level meetings will be held to seek solutions to the military clashes that have occurred and to the issue of the territorial waters that both countries claim as their own.

Today's meeting at the La Fraternidad borderpost was held at the invitation of the Honduran Government following an agreement reached by Miguel d'Escoto and Edgardo Paz Barnica, the Nicaraguan and Honduran foreign ministers. The foreign ministers were not present at today's meeting but their advisers on foreign policy and Roberto Perdomo Paredes, Honduran ambassador to Nicaragua, and Guillermo Suarez Rivas, Nicaraguan ambassador to Honduras, were:

Jose Abdenego Bueso Rosa, chief of the general staff of Honduras, agreed that the meeting was a cordial one, held in good faith, and that the talks were positive.

"We discussed as many military matters as we could; we agreed on many points and have decided to hold more meetings at every level, by areas and sectors," Bueso Rosa said.

When the reporters asked him about the joint patrolling of the border suggested by Nicaragua, the Honduran officer explained: "We spoke of this and Honduras has not rejected it completely, but it does require some analysis and complementary measures that will guarantee the effectiveness of the surveillance." Bueso Rosa said the Sandinists insist on bilateral agreements, while Honduras is interested in overall peace in Central America, with specific points and definite solutions.

Nicaraguan Officer's Comments

PA202140 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 2020 GMT 20 May 82

[Statement by and interview with Commander Joaquin Cuadra, Sandinist People's Army chief of staff, following a meeting of Honduran-Nicaraguan military leaders at the La Fraternidad border post in Honduras -- recorded]

[Text] First of all, on behalf of our government and people, we want to take advantage of this opportunity, as we are with Honduran newsmen, to send greetings to all of the Honduran people. As for the meeting, we can report frankly that it was held in a sincere and open atmosphere of friendship. Many problems were solved at this meeting. We had the opportunity to meet personally with the high-ranking officers of the Honduran Armed Forces and to discuss, frankly and in broad terms, various problems of mutual concern to the two armed forces and governments.

We discussed armed forces' bilateral issues, problems in the maritime areas, problems with the air forces and, very briefly, some border problems. The important thing is that the channels of communications have been opened between the respective military chiefs and commanders of the various border points.

We also agreed to hold future meetings that will be led by high-ranking army members; so that we can continue our efforts to reach the goal of achieving stability and tranquillity in bilateral relations. Those meetings will be held in coming months and will culminate with a meeting at the highest level.

[Question] Commander Cuadra, we understand that your government was going to propose joint patrols on the border area to the Honduran officers, to prevent incidents. Was this discussed?

[Answer] Yes, this was proposed and discussed. However, we agreed that it will be discussed more specifically in future meetings, in which all of the various issues that were brought up at this meeting will be dealt with.

[Question] Has a date been set for the high-level meeting?

[Answer] No, it has not yet been set.

[Question] For the time being, what measures will be taken to prevent border incidents?

[Answer] Direct communications between the border area leaders.

[Question] Do you want to add something?

[Answer] We are leaving this meeting with confidence that our relations are going to improve.

NICARAGUA

COSTA RICAN REQUEST FOR OAS OBSERVERS UNDER STUDY

PA202000 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0356 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Managua, 19 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaragua is carefully studying a press dispatch, dated today in San Jose, Costa Rica, in which Angel Solano Calderon, the Costa Rican public security minister, makes it known that his country will request that OAS observers be posted along the border with Nicaragua.

According to Victor Tinoco, Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry cannot respond to what Solano Calderon has said because a cable is not an appropriate jurisdiction of the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry. "Nevertheless, despite this, we are very carefully studying the news dispatch," added Tinoco.

The deputy foreign minister also said that there is much speculation among interested sectors who are trying to create friction between the authorities of both countries, by releasing "unfounded" news that Sandinist soldiers have crossed the border into Costa Rica.

Ortega Opposes Proposal

PA202157 Panama City ACAN in Spanich 1701 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Managua, 20 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaragua hopes that the new Costa Rican Government will act in a "cautious and responsible" manner, particularly in these difficult times for Central America, Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said when asked about Nicaraguan-Costa Rican relations.

Referring particularly to the possibility that Costa Rica will ask for OAS observers on the two countries, border, Commander Ortega said: "We do not have an official report, but our Foreign Ministry is trying to find out more about this. It is our opinion that the problems between Nicaragua and Costa Rica should be dealt with bilaterally." Ortega added that the OAS has no business in Central America and that, in any case, at the moment it should be trying to defend Latin America in the conflict over the Malvinas Islands.

TINOCO COMMENTS ON MEETINGS WITH HONDURAS

PA201449 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] The meeting preliminary to a future meeting between the Honduran and Nicaraguan defense ministers will be held today at La Fraternidad. The objective of the defense minister's meeting is to solve the border problems of the two nations. Today's meeting will serve to set the place, time and date for the meeting of the chiefs of the Honduran and Nicaraguan armed forces which was agreed on in Guasaule in May 1981. Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco said that on several occasions our country has insisted on the urgent need for a meeting at the level of defense ministers, because they are the highest authorities capable of deciding on the joint patrolling of the border.

Regarding the objectives expected from La Fraternidad meeting the Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister said: [Begin recording] As I said, this meeting, as proposed by the Honduran Government, will not include the highest military authorities which was the idea of the Guasaule meeting. It will include high-ranking military officers but not the highest levels, not the highest military levels. This means that this meeting could have its advantages and could have a positive effect, but it will only be a preparatory [as referendum] meeting in the military field. Why preparatory?

There are military authorities higher than those that will be representing the two countries. Therefore, we insist that aside from the achievements and agreements reached at this meeting, it should prepare the way for a meeting at the highest military level, a meeting between the chiefs of the armed forces or the armies of the two countries. Following such a meeting at the highest military level, there will be no need for preparatory meetings in the military field. If there is any reason for discussion it will be at a civilian level, on matters of foreign policy between the two governments, but in the military field they should be able to agree on joint patrolling, military mechanisms for controlling the gangs and so forth. In this manner, friction will be avoided between our two countries.

This is what we believe. We believe that this high-level meeting should not be obstructed. This would start the people thinking: Why isn't this meeting being held, what is the problem, what is the obstacle? We believe that the Honduran authorities will understand that this meeting cannot be obstructed and we trust that it will be held in the future. [end recording]

BORGE SUGGESTS CREATION OF 'IDEOLOGICAL MILITIA'

PA202016 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 May 82

[Excerpt of speech made by Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge during event commemorating 2d anniversary of EL NUEVO DIARIO 19 May -- recorded in progress]

[Excerpt] ...and it is the struggle on the ideological terrain. It is here where we have to fight the most heated battles because the enemy is fighting all over the place with a reactionary and counterrevolutionary ideology. In churches -- and here they have true ideological combatants -- in the universities, in the schools, all secondary schools. The enemy is fighting this battle in every corner of the country and we must be alert and ready. We have to create an ideological militia and you are probably the best combatants in this field.

We have to clarify many things for the people because the people, our people, are still emerging from the shadows of the past. There are people who are easily confused when we speak of freedom of expression. It is said that we do not have freedom of expression here. It is said that in other countries, including some of our neighbors there is freedom of expression. They say that in Latin America there is freedom of expression except in some countries such as Cuba and Nicaragua where there is none. But to what freedom of expression are they referring? I believe that it is true that there is no freedom of expression, just as there is no freedom of expressions in those countries. But it is also true that there is freedom of expression in those countries and there is freedom of expression in Nicaragua. That is to say that there is and there isn't freedom of expression according to the point of view of the social classes that are running the affairs of state. [end recording]

PSC CALLS FOR REESTABLISHMENT OF LIBERTIES

PA201957 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0337 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Managua, 19 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The Social Christian Party (PSC) of Nicaragua has told the FSLN National Directorate that several basic liberties should be reestablished in the country. PSC President Adan Fletes told ACAN-EFE today that he has given to Commander Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the FSLN Political Committee, a document requesting FSLN compliance with of the following points:

Freedom of expression, since several radio news programs have been closed since the imposition of the state of national emergency and the newspaper LA PRENSA is being censured.

The release of political prisoners since, according to the PSC, five of its members as well as an undetermined number of members of the Democratic Conservative Party, are under arrest.

Freedom of political organization and mobilization, which, the PSC claims, has been hampered since 15 March when the state of national emergency was imposed.

Information regarding the State Council, including broad reporting to the people on what is discussed there.

An explanation of the status of Radio Corporacion, which was militarily intervened 2 weeks ago [as received] by Interior Ministry personnel.

MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL FAVORS 'SINGLE PARTY' THEORY

PA201434 Panama City ACAN in Spnaish 1459 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Managua, 19 May (ACAN-EFE) -- President Samora Moises Machel of the People's Republic of Mozambique, who is visiting this country, called last night for the strengthening of a single party in Nicaragua. The African leader spoke at an event held in a heavily populated area of Managua. The event, which was attended by Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Govenrment junta, honored the 87th anniversary of Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino's birth.

Samora Machel, who arrived in Nicaragua last Monday, said that only with a single party is it possible to organize and direct a people. He warned that the proliferation of political parties causes confusion among the people; it weakens and hampers the construction of "scientific socialism."

"In this way we will not be able to realize the ideas of our dear Sandino," said the African marshal. "I am speaking in this way because I am a Sandinist and not because I want to intervene in Nicaragua's domestic affairs," explained Samora Machel, speaking in Portuguese to the hundreds of Managua residents gathered in the "Sandino" neighborhood.

The African leader also spoke of the need to continue reinforcing national unity, fighting against regionalism, divisionism, the existence of ethnic groups, as well as ambitious politicians "because we must all be Nicaraguans," he said. Samora Machel strongly condemned South Africa, which he termed "imperialism's spearhead" because that country illegally occupies Namibia and an area of Angola.

NICARAGUAN TO JOIN SPUTNIK COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

PA201718 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 000 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] (Marne Serrano), development director of Nicaraguan Telecommunications and Postal Services, TELCOR, has reported that Nicaragua will make a grand entrance into the space age through a plan to join the Sputnik satellite system. The telephone communications network to Latin America and the rest of the world will be expanded by using the Sputnik satellite system, which the USSR has been developing during the last 20 years. (Serrano) added that the project comes under the agreements signed by Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the government junta, during this recent visit to the USSR. He said that we will be able to communicate more easily with the European socialist countries, as well as with Africa and Asia, through the inter-Sputnik system and that Nicaragua will become a leader in Latin America in the field of communications.

This will be a giant step in Nicaragua's history because we will jump from animal and waterborne transportation, which is still used by the inhabitants of our country, to the use of ultramodern communications technology. We will be able to cross the Atlantic and Pacific oceans in a matter of seconds to relay reports and communicate with [words indistinct], he said. Soviet technicians will be arriving in Nicaragua next month to set the plan into motion. The inter-Sputnik landbased station will be located at the Nejapa lagoon and will begin operations in late 1983.

GUATEMALAN PEASANT TELLS OF ARMY MASSACRE

FL202120 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] The genocidal Guatemalan regime of Gen Efrain Rios Montt has assassinated 69 peasants in three villages of El Quiche Department. The Guatemalan Army's official report tries to blame the guerrilla organizations for the act. However, the methods used in the massacre are similar to those used by the armed forces and paramilitary bands of the bloodthirsty Guatemalan Army, according to various Guatemalan sources.

Since the present military junta came into power on 23 March, more than 3,600 persons, mainly Indian peasants, have been savagely massacred by the armed forces of Gen Efrain Rios Montt.

[Begin recording] I am an Indian peasant. We have been suffering, not just at this time, but for a long time now. During the past 20 years of political and military struggle, the enemy has been massacring our people -- whole families at a time. [end recording]

(Vincente Lombardo) is a member of the National Confederation of Guatemalan Workers' [Central Nacional de Trabajadores de Guatemala] Peasant Front.

[Begin recording] Before, they had another face, they disguised themselves, but now the junta -- let's talk about the junta -- dresses soldiers in civilian clothes. They go about massacring entire villages as in the recent incident my friends were telling you about. In a village of 600 families who had succeeded in establishing their village or town and were working in the mountains -- which are full of mosquitoes -- the soldiers recently killed more than 100 families. They dug a hole with a bulldozer and rounded up the rest of the people and buried them alive. Then they set the houses on fire and killed all the chickens and animals owned by the families. These are the gentlemen in disguise. [end recording]

This is the true picture of what is happening in Guatemala at this time under the military junta which took power through a bloodless coup d'etat.

CDR LEADER URGES DRIVE AGAINST CORRUPTION

FL201248 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] In Pinar del Rio, Armando Acosta, alternate member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo and national coordinator of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR], has issued orders to the effect that each street block, each CDR member, must rally around Fidel and eradicate all thieves from our economy. Noting that this is a new CDR task, Armando Acosta stressed that we know who is who in every street block, who are the thieves and who have a way of life which does not conform to their income.

The CDR leader called for cooperating with the heroic Interior Ministry in order not to leave any operating room for the groups of unemployed who are trying to create disorganization, the ideal medium for counterrevolution.

Armando Acosta chaired a Pinar del Rio meeting, one of the largest ever held in that city, during which he presented the banner of winning province in the 1981 CDR national emulation.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

JORGE BLANCO OFFICIALLY DECLARED WINNER

FL201258 Bridgetown CANA in English 1235 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Santo Domingo, 20 May (CANA-REUTER) — Liberal lawyer Jorge Blanco of the ruling Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) was officially declared winner today of last Sunday's Dominican Republican presidential elections. The electoral tribunal announced on television that Mr Blanco won 824,736 votes, 46.7 per cent of ballots cast, compared to 689,708 votes for opposition leader Joaquin Balaguer.

Former President Juan Bosch, who heads the Dominican Liberation Party, was third with 172,306 votes, the tribunal said.

Irregularities Charged

FL201500 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1400 GMT 20 May 82

[Excerpt] Santo Domingo, 20 May (NOTIMEX) -- Manuel Fernandez Marmol has been designated vice president-elect and Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, leader of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, has been appointed mayor of Santo Domingo city.

Reformist Party presidential candidate, former President Joaquin Balaguer, has charged irregularities in the elections and said his party is considering the possibility of challenging the election results.

MEXICO

GUATEMALAN PEASANT DENOUNCES U.S. INTERVENTION

PA210243 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Although the U.S. Government maintains a policy of constant intervention in Guatemala, the Guatemalan people have organized to successfully build a democratic, popular and revolutionary government. This was said in Mexico City by (Domingo Hernandez), one of the 13 peasants who seized the Brazilian Embassy in Guatemala City.

(Hernandez) said that the Guatemalan regime has killed 3,500 people in the last 2 months. He said that the army's brutality is unbearable, as it destroys houses and crops, rapes and kills women, burns people alive and commits all kinds of atrocities. (Hernandez) told newsmen that the Guatemalan people do not want a violent solution but that the regime's repressive nature and U.S. intervention leave them no alternative but armed struggle.

URUGUAY

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM MIDDLE EAST

PY201713 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 May 82

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Estanislao Valdez has voiced his satisfaction over his visit to the Middle East. Minister Valdez Otero arrived in Montevideo this morning and stated that his meeting with the Uruguayan soldiers, who comprise the peacekeeping force in the Sinai, had been thrilling. He said to El Espectador that he would brief the president of the republic today on the meetings he had held with high-ranking Israeli and Egyptian authorities.